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No. 3849.

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"and, the last man to leave the ground, was himself surrounded, called on to surrender, could have saved himself by surrender, and would probably have been justified in doing so; but he chose the nobler part, drew his sword, refused to yield, and was immediately shot."

Capt. Wellby died of his wounds at Paardekop on August 5th, 1900; and no one who reads his book will doubt that every word that his friend says about his winning character, his courage and resource, and his exceptional tact and kindness towards natives, is true, and that a bold and persevering explorer as well as a singularly brave and honest man has been lost by his early death. Col. Harrington writes with authority, for it was under his auspices that Capt. Wellby was enabled to undertake the adventurous journey across perfectly unknown parts of Abyssinia to the White Nile and so to Fashoda, Omdurman, and Cairo; and H.M. Agent to Abyssinia was not only well aware of Wellby's previous explorations in Somaliland, but himself travelled some distance with him in Menelik's dominions. His high estimate of his companion's qualities is amply confirmed by the modest and unassuming record of the book itself. No one has ever before travelled through Abyssinia in such remarkable amity with the people of the various tribes, and

we must perforce ascribe this less to any improvement in the native character, which is not given to violent changes in disposition, than to the tact and insight of the traveller himself, who was unattended by any European. "In almost every point," he wrote, "I differ from probably every other writer"; and there is no point in which he differed more conspicuously than in his estimate of the Abyssinian people. Their faults he put down to "ignorance, sir, pure ignorance," but of their virtues he wrote warmly. He entered the country with a strong prejudice against them, induced by reading other travellers' reports; but they soon won his confidence, and he found himself able to write:—

"As far as I can see, in my own limited way, the Abyssinians are gifted with exceptional intelligence—readily grasping the object and recognizing the value of any innovation they see.....The Abyssinians have been classed as notorious robbers. Personally speaking, I have never had a single article taken by them, though all my belongings, including food and money, have been open to every comer. They undoubtedly steal from one another in a petty way, but more out of fun than anything else. The Abyssinians are undeniably brave. Though they will raid a petty tribe with a strong force, they certainly show their wisdom in gaining their object without loss to themselves."

These raids are, of course, a curse to the country and the neighbouring tribes; but, as Capt. Wellby philosophically remarked, "arm a primitive people with guns"—as Europe has helped to do—

"and what must be the inevitable fate of their less fortunately armed neighbours?.....It would be irrational to expect two African races of traditional enemies to institute friendship and equality of rights when one side suddenly finds itself provided with the means of totally overwhelming the other and of appropriating all its property."

These things can only right themselves in time under a strong government, and Menelik's rule, with its admirable system of frontier guards, carefully interconnected, seems to promise at least a considerable mitigation of the raiding nuisance. Perhaps the strongest testimony to the character of the Abyssinians was the fact that Capt. Wellby brought his followers right through the unexplored and often very difficult country round Lake Rudolf (or Gallop, as it appears to be called by the natives) into Egyptian territory. The Abyssinians have a horror of the unknown, and it is extremely hard to get them to leave the country familiar to them. More than once Capt. Wellby had an argument with his followers (who consisted of three separate camps of Abyssinians, Somalis, and Sudanis), but his firmness, good temper, and what can only be described as his "personal magnetism" brought them round, and he was able to produce them at Cairo to the Sirdar in capital condition and cheerful humour. As he sent these "faithful fellows" off to their respective homes, he observed:—

"The fact of their having left their homes in total ignorance of everything ahead, and of their having served me well in times of need, and brought me safely through hundreds of miles of land untrodden except by the foot of naked savages and wild beasts, is proof positive that there are Somalis and Abyssinians made of the right stuff. It was truly gratifying to hear some of them say on bidding farewell, 'Geyta [master], our bellies are full; we will go with you again.'"

As a general rule he found the people through whose country he passed shy and timid, but extremely hospitable. They would fly at the approach of his caravan—which was signalled from hill to hill, at one part of the journey, like an armada; but as soon as they realized his pacific intentions they became friendly and willing to bring in supplies. No doubt in Abyssinia proper the strict orders that King Menelik had given to his governors and officers, that this solitary Englishman was to be allowed to go wherever he chose and to be honoured and assisted everywhere, smoothed his way; but there were many parts where even the king's writ could hardly be said to run, yet there was almost always the same cheerful willingness to supply his wants and guide his way. The traveller insisted on paying for everything, down to water; but he often had great difficulty in inducing the people to accept money or goods in exchange for supplies, which as a matter of fact they were expected to provide for travellers under the royal protection. "It is the custom of the Ingliz," he would say in his sunny way, "to give as well as to receive. So don't cry out." Nothing would induce "a score of young ladies, shy, mirthful, and bewitching," to accept money for the water they were carrying on their pretty heads. The duenna who commanded the party persisted in handing back the price. "Such is the character of some so-called savages before they are improved (?) by the teachings of civilization." People were always bringing presents; officers gave him handsome mules (the most valuable beasts in the country), and it was often impossible to make any return for the constant hospitality he received. The various tribes of Gallas—the cream of the light-coloured population of Abyssinia, a people of magnificent physique and often remarkable beauty of feature—were particularly obliging, and Capt. Wellby records many instances of their kindness. It would be rash to assume that every one could get on equally well with them, but the experiences of this genial traveller show that with just and friendly treatment much is possible even with "darkies" who carry poisoned arrows and have never seen a white man before. There were, as might be expected, occasional glimpses of the other side of the shield. Capt. Wellby had a narrow escape when attempting to explore the islands of Lake Lamina, where his boat was pursued by canoes full of savages after the most approved fashion as described in the romances of the late Mr. Ballantyne; and only the pluck and presence of mind which never deserted him brought him safely through. And even with friendly savages there was an explosive element which suggested playing with dynamite; innocent as they appeared, a little thing might make them "go off." There is an admirable description of the first meeting with the Turkana Gallas on the west side of Lake Rudolf:—

"After waiting for a minute or two, a Turkana chief of prodigious stature stepped outside the zareba and strode towards me. He was a perfect giant, and made us feel like pigmies. In his right hand he carried a spear twice his own length, and it was with a feeling of pleasure, I confess, that I noticed the edge and point of it were carefully covered with a thin piece of leather. In his left

hand he carried a stick, a wooden sleeping-pillow, and a long-shaped receptacle for tobacco. Round his neck were fastened several rings of iron, which forced and held his chin a little higher than it would have naturally been. There were iron rings right up his forearm and round some of his fingers [each of which rings probably indicated that he had killed a man]. There were rings of brass hanging from his ears, and a small chain round his waist. In other respects he was quite naked. But his hair!—it would have been a puzzle for Truett. It was as thick as a felt numnah, and hung in a thickly woven mass clean over the shoulders, right down to the waist, in the shape of an oval. As though not contented with this wonderful adornment of Nature, he had fastened a very thin stick, curled up like a tail, close in the end of the hair, and he always showed great care in its welfare and in seeing there was no chance of its coming to grief. The end of his hair was curled up, and in it he carried his little knick-knacks. I made him understand that my caravan was some way behind, and that when they came I should camp outside his zereba. While waiting, several fine-limbed and fairly good-looking damsels, far from shy, came out, bringing me wooden vessels filled with milk, while the chief himself brought me a sheep in his own arms. By the time my caravan had arrived, other Turkana appeared upon the scene. They were, however, all very friendly disposed, and as we had no zereba, they strode about our camp as they chose. Some of them wore ostrich feathers in their hair, brass rings in the chin and nose, and rings of hair round the biceps, and they were always begging me to let them have the tails of the mules for adorning their arms. They all loved red, blue, and white beads, and, I must own, were rather greedy. Yet one forgot their avarice, intermingled as it was with much laughter and merriment.

So far so well; but when an Abyssinian stole the chief's elephant-hide sandals there was nearly a catastrophe: the big savage fell into a towering rage, and it took all Capt. Wellby's skill to soothe him. Finally the shoes were recovered, and all was grins and "up, ups"; but the incident showed that big savages must be handled gingerly.

The book is not a scientific record of exploration; there are few observations recorded, except of altitude; and the maps, which were surveyed by Capt. Wellby's invaluable Indian attendant Duffadar Shahzad Mir, are on too small a scale and deficient in detail. Nevertheless, the description of the practically unknown country through which the traveller passed is full of interest, and in many parts its beauty and fertility were such that he compared it to Kashmir and marvelled at the labour we were spending upon the Sudan—where he warmly appreciated the first achievements of the new administration—when so rich and fair a land lay uncultivated and often almost unpopulated further to the east. The chief aim of his expedition was to bring about closer relations between the Anglo-Egyptian dominion and the kingdom of Menelik, for whose character and rule he entertained a very high respect; and however much one may discount the rose-coloured views of a happy and enthusiastic explorer, there is no doubt that he has made out a case for Abyssinia. Of course, in so brief and migratory an experience his observations of the people are largely on the surface, and we do not find many notices of the customs which are dear to the student of folk-lore. Still, the curious account of the devil-workers of Walamo, and the theory of the

Shangkallas that white men are born of thunder and can cause rain—a power also enjoyed by their own priest, or *dobi*, and transmitted to his son—are contributions to the subject. The book, indeed, is full of interest from many points of view, and is so brightly written that it might be read as a mere tale of adventure. The proofs should have been better corrected, however: there is a misleading transposition of words in the second paragraph of p. 121, for example; "agreed" must be a misprint for *argued* on p. 173; "thought" for *though*, p. 204; Hera and Hora occur on the same page; and "ventrè à terre" is not French. Undoubtedly there should have been an index.

The Problem of Conduct. By Alfred Edward Taylor. (Macmillan & Co.)

In this volume Mr. Taylor has published the essay which gained the Green Moral Philosophy Prize at Oxford in 1899. The leading thesis which he maintains throughout is that ethics is not a branch of metaphysics, but a "phenomenological" science; that is, a science dealing with experience as it is given—with experience which, from its inherent character, is incapable of presenting the harmoniousness and comprehensiveness demanded by metaphysics: in other words, Mr. Taylor adopts that distinction which has figured prominently all through philosophy, and which Mr. F. H. Bradley, making it fundamental in his system, has described as the distinction between "appearance" and "reality." Our detailed experience in time and space is found riddled with contradictions, and limited by its finitude; our reason sets up the standard of a "pure" experience which is to be absolutely self-consistent and all-comprehensive as the only reality which metaphysics can admit. With this distinction in view, Mr. Taylor insists that the experience which is the subject-matter of ethics is of the former nature; ethics, then, is not a branch of metaphysics either as dealing with a "pure" experience or as setting up a standard of the real. Ethics must work with, describe, and define the nature and content of the moral experience, just as psychology deals with our mental processes and sociology with the forms of social life; or, again, as physics analyzes the laws of matter in motion. Metaphysics, in regard to ethics as in regard to its fellow sciences, is concerned to point out how the ethical experience falls short of the tests proposed. Mr. Taylor sums up (p. 494):—

"It is only when ethics is founded upon the patient examination of the concrete facts of the moral life, i.e., upon the data supplied by psychology, sociology, and the other sciences which have to do with empirical human nature, and when metaphysics, on the other hand, is allowed to set about the work of criticising the various theories that profess to express the results of human experience in absolute independence of any foregone conclusion, ethical or otherwise, that either study can be adequately pursued. An ethical theory which shall take into account all the phases of our moral life and attempt to group them in the order of their increasing depth and complexity—a metaphysical theory which shall apply its standard of ultimate intelligibility without fear or favour to all our most cherished ideals—these two can only flourish where neither is allowed to intrude into the province of the other."

It will be evident to philosophical readers that Mr. Taylor is, as he himself professes, in the main a disciple of Mr. F. H. Bradley, at least so far as the thesis just defined is concerned; but it is impossible not also to see that he has been profoundly influenced by Plato, Aristotle, and Spinoza, the last-named in particular. The standard of metaphysical truth described above he has practically assumed in this essay; but he shows great clearness of argument and wealth of illustration in developing the shortcomings, as judged by this standard, of the subject-matter of ethics. His argument is that the essence of all practical morality is compromise; absolute consistency in the ethical life is unattainable. He turns to that question which has always pre-eminently exercised English ethical thought, the relation of the two duties of self-love and benevolence, of self-realization and self-sacrifice, and shows (as the late Prof. Sidgwick as well as Mr. Bradley had done) that the two ideals are inevitably conflicting in the moral life: this necessary conflict has scarcely ever been better treated than in the chapter on the 'Types of Virtue' in the present work. From this he goes on to illustrate the inherent difficulty of moral action, that one good can only be purchased by the sacrifice of some other: "the gods give nothing save for a price":—

"To live for self-culture in real earnest, we have found, is to discover in the end that you have worn yourself out in the pursuit of a chimæra. To devote yourself to disinterested public activity is, if you will look closely, to create suffering as well as to relieve it. To adopt the social code of your class and discharge the duties of your station without questioning is the best way to avoid discontent and failure; but you must, if you resolve on this life of convenient compromise, be prepared to be indifferent to the logical consistency of your conduct."

There is, in fact, no one highest law under which the whole of moral action can be subordinated; there is at most a plurality of leading ideals, which are not consistent with each other, and of which in practice now one and now another must be followed, in a spirit of compromise adjusted to the circumstances. Again, the "goal" of moral action presents an antinomy, as Mr. Taylor well puts it: on the one hand, we feel that it must be capable of realization; on the other hand, it is in its nature incapable of being realized; and this flaw is essential to the nature of the individual who is the subject of morality:—

"Perfection and *finite* individuality are mutually incompatible. Nothing is ultimately perfect except the whole universe of being as a whole, and you cannot therefore be perfect except in some sense in which you are more than a finite individual. But morality is resolutely determined not only to have perfection, but to have it in the form of individual and finite existence—a form which is really quite inadequate to the proposed content."

Again, morality, depending as it does on the contrast of the real and the ideal, is impossible apart from succession in time; but succession in time is not as such conceivable as an element in the pure experience. Further, the object of experience is progress; but metaphysics finds in the idea of progress something which is illogical (involving, as Mr. Taylor points out, a breach of the idea of the sufficient reason), and cannot there-

fore admit the idea into its conception of the ultimately real.

In the highly important and suggestive chapter on 'Beyond Good and Bad,' with which Mr. Taylor concludes the essay, the nature of the religious instinct and its connexion with morality are discussed. Here again the influence of Mr. F. H. Bradley is apparent, and signs of the influence of Spinoza are not wanting; but Mr. Taylor uses his materials with force and freshness. In a sense the religious instinct may be said to arise out of, in a sense to be presupposed in, morality: morality strives for the realization of good, religion conceives it as eternally realized; morality is on the level of the conflict of the good and the bad, religion contemplates the sphere of the perfect good; morality is of works, religion of faith. Yet religion, too, is not a "pure" experience: it is essentially an emotion which involves elements strictly incompatible; it holds in solution, in the form of fluid feeling, constituents which for thought must crystallize apart. For religious emotion the sinner, the evil, the finite, seem to be merged in God, the good, the infinite; but the opposition remains and reasserts itself. Religious emotion, even if it be the highest experience of humanity, cannot, as Aristotle pointed out, be other than an occasional experience; it also must be treated in a spirit of practical compromise. Nor can it fulfil the requirements of the metaphysical standard or claim, taken as it is, to be or express ultimate reality.

There is a good deal of valuable criticism in Mr. Taylor's book, especially of T. H. Green, of Kant and the formal moralists, of intuitionism, and of psychological hedonism; and in his definition of the fundamental moral notions, such as obligation, responsibility, and conscience, he seeks to attain accuracy and avoid fictions. He seems, however, to carry this "positive" attitude to extremes in dealing with the conceptions of the "self" and of the will. Green no doubt is open to Mr. Taylor's attacks as setting up as the eternal self a mere form, meaningless for ethics; yet, for ethics at least, the self seems to be an ultimate conception, not indeed in the way of psychological atomism, but in the sense that all moral conduct is that of an individual subject. As a matter of metaphysics, the existence of finite selves certainly cannot find a place in a metaphysical system such as that of Mr. Taylor; yet the question is one of great difficulty, and deserves more examination than is allowed to it in this volume. In regard to the will, Mr. Taylor, in refusing to treat it alongside of thought and feeling as an ultimate psychological element, can quote eminent German authority; but, after putting aside crude theories of volition, it does not seem easy to dispense with the assumption of a faculty by which parts of the content are appropriated or chosen by the subject, just as by the faculty of thought the presented content is combined and analyzed. Yet Mr. Taylor is certainly wise in refusing to be dragged into those rather futile discussions on the freedom of the will that have been so common in moral writings.

How far the metaphysical view to which Mr. Taylor gives his adhesion can be finally justified may not be examined

here; it has been held, not without strong arguments and the authority of great names, that the utterances of the moral sense must equally with the principles of reason determine our conception of the ultimate reality. On the other hand, the claim that ethics must be treated as a science on a footing with logic and psychology seems irrefragable. How far a positive study of the moral sentiments, both of the present day and of former ages, is likely to be adequately carried out, is a matter for the future. Much of this has, of course, always formed a part of ethical writings, especially in England; but the work largely depends on the spirit and on the preconceived notions with which it is commenced. Mr. Taylor has done good service in maintaining that morality is a matter of the sentiments, not of motives, as many English moralists have assumed; and in such analysis of ethical sentiments as he has provided he has avoided that triviality of detail and limitation to external forms and conventional conduct which is often mistaken for ethical analysis. On the contrary, he has shown a profound acquaintance with literature (which after all is the repository in every age of the highest ethical feeling) and a sympathetic and comprehensive view of life.

Peter Abélard. By Joseph McCabe. (Duckworth & Co.)

The Love Letters of Abélard and Héloïse. (Dent & Co.)

No mediæval thinker, it may safely be said, holds so curious a position as Abélard. His weaknesses and misfortunes have earned for him a fame which his talents, considerable as they were, would never have obtained. With the exception of his great opponent St. Bernard, he is probably the only philosopher or theologian of the eleventh and twelfth centuries whose name is perfectly familiar to the average cultivated person at the present day; and of Bernard it must be said that he to some extent lives upon several reputations, and that his memory is preserved quite as much by a favourite hymn which another Bernard wrote, and a well-known Alpine pass to which yet another gave his name, as by his own work, important as that was. Who, save professed students of scholastic philosophy, now knows more than the bare names, if that, of such once famous men as John Scotus Erigena, Roscellinus, or Gilbert de la Porrée? Anselm indeed survives, but mainly through his connexion with English history.

Bernard and Abélard have one point of resemblance: neither has lacked his *vates sacer*. What Dante did for St. Bernard Pope may be said to have done for Abélard. The collocation is curious, but yet there seems to be a certain fitness about it. Bernard, alike in his genius and in his limitations, was the man of the Middle Ages; Abélard, the brilliant talker, the incorrigible poser, would have been far more at home among the wits of the eighteenth century. In his own age he was clearly out of place. No doubt his clever dialectic, with more than a suspicion of heterodoxy, coupled with personal charm

and a reputation as a "sad dog," was the thing to give him a temporary vogue, especially in France; but it does not seem as if he was taken very seriously by the more serious of his contemporaries, always excepting, of course, St. Bernard. That kindly and level-headed German, Bishop Otto of Freising, took his measure, as it seems to us, pretty accurately. After relating how he came from Brittany, "a land fertile in clerks of keen wits as applied to the arts, but almost stupid at other business," he goes on:—

"From his first youth he was given to literary studies, *altisque facietis*, but so arrogant and confident in his own abilities that he would hardly humble himself to come down from the heights of his own mind and listen to masters. . . . He came to Paris, very strong in subtlety of inventions, not only of the kind germane to philosophy, but such as were good for moving men's minds to merriment. There, having been, on a certain pretty well-known occasion, not well treated, he became a monk in the monastery of St. Denis."

The delicate reticence of this last sentence, as it seems to us, stamps Otto as a gentleman for all time, and we are therefore the readier to accept his estimate of Abélard's character. Until the misfortune which more than the fame of his philosophical speculations has made his name known to all subsequent ages he seems to have been a typical Frenchman, vain, quick-witted, *spirituel* (not spiritual), a *frondeur* to the backbone. Whether or not he had, as he asserted in later years, led a self-restrained life previously to his relations with Héloïse, it is pretty certain that the restraint was not due to principle, for principle can hardly be very strong in a man who at the age of nearly forty makes deliberate arrangements to seduce a girl who might have been his daughter. Mr. McCabe somewhere remarks that "Abélard was not a cad." We are afraid that that is just what we have always considered him to have been, and not only in respect of his behaviour to Héloïse. For a clear statement of the case as it appears to a modern mind unencumbered by sentiment we may recommend readers to look at the account of Abélard in 'The Innocents Abroad,' which is by no means merely farcical. What his present biographer calls "his frank, buoyant pride and ambition" seem to have been coupled with a good deal of self-advertisement and arrogance. That he possessed a considerable share of personal fascination we are not concerned to deny, nor is it, as many instances show, at all inconsistent with a large share of personal vanity. It is all very well, again, to say that "the high and gentle spirit of these latter days, that studies the feelings of an antagonist. . . . did not commend itself to the mediæval mind"; but if it is meant to imply that arrogance was universal among the scholars and theologians of that age, one need only point to such men as Bishop Otto or Peter of Cluny to prove the contrary.

Still, if Abélard was not quite such a great man as he thought himself—it is significant that Dante never alludes to him, as, if he had "bulked" very large in the eyes of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, one would expect to have been the case—he is undoubtedly an interesting and somewhat pathetic figure, and a life of him should

be welcome, if written in a scholarly manner and judicial spirit. This, however, is what Mr. McCabe has failed to give us. Written in a flippant journalese, his book seems intended less as a study of Abelard's career than as a peg on which to hang more or less spiteful remarks about Abelard's opponents, from St. Bernard downwards. On almost purely *a priori* grounds he charges Bernard with having lied when in 1141 he wrote that up till then he had known very little of Abelard's views—not so very improbable a piece of ignorance, one would have thought, in a man who had from the age of twenty-five been occupied, first in founding and organizing an important religious community, and then in attending to the politics of half Europe. The theological rights and wrongs of the matter we must, of course, leave undiscussed; but the probability that a man of Bernard's character would tell a perfectly gratuitous falsehood—for it is hard to see what he had to gain by concealing the extent of his acquaintance with Abelard's works—is a question on which any reasonable person can form an opinion. Moreover, we have reason to fear that Mr. McCabe is not unbiassed in these matters by personal circumstances.

We may perhaps observe that, whoever was the occupant of "the chair of Notre Dame" after the retirement of William of Champeaux in 1108, it cannot have been Peter "the Eater," who at that time can hardly have been more than ten years old, if, according to the generally received date, he died in 1179. The suggestion that he may have held the post is one of several small indications that Mr. McCabe is not thoroughly "posted up" in the general history of the period.

Messrs. Dent have added to their "Temple Classics" a neat little edition of the well-known letters from an anonymous translation published in 1722. The introduction is rather gushing, and declares that Héloïse "stands second to Sappho [*sic*]," which presumably does not mean the French courtesan of Daudet, though it spells it. Pope's lines are added, and there are also various notes, which tell us amongst other things that "Stat magni nominis umbra" is in Lucan, "Pharsale," or "Pharsal," as another page has it. Mr. Gollancz is bold to say, in view of such information as is given here, that the annotator "has epitomized much valuable research," and we think he or some one else who knows Latin might have looked to that language with more care, since the letters were written in it. But who dares or cares to speak for the classics in a popular series in 1901?

The Papacy in the Nineteenth Century. A Part of 'The History of Catholicism since the Restoration of the Papacy.' By Friedrich Nippold. Translated by L. H. Schwab. (Putnam's Sons.)

A JUST survey of the internal and external development of the Papacy, from the restoration of Pius VII. and of the Jesuits in 1814 to the Vatican Council, has only become possible when we can stand at the distance of a generation from the latter event and can see it in its true perspective. It will certainly appear to future historians that the definition of Papal infallibility marks an

epoch in the history of the Roman Church as distinct and significant as that of the Council of Trent, and that the differences between the Catholicism of the beginning and of the end of the nineteenth century are as great as those which divide the post-Tridentine from the mediæval Church. Prof. Nippold's work, translated and somewhat abridged by Mr. Schwab, of New York, is, notwithstanding some irritating defects, important and opportune. His subject is one of great and increasing interest, and his treatment of it deserves serious attention. The author endeavours to trace the causes and the several steps by which the Papacy, though seemingly impoverished and stripped of many privileges, has gained in the course of the century a remarkable increase of power, not only spiritual, but also social and political. He sees the first cause of this in the conservative tendencies of European Courts after the Congress of Vienna, and in the sympathy and admiration shown by them towards the Papal power as a useful ally. The reaction after the revolutions of 1848 similarly played into the hands of the Popes; and Prof. Nippold maintains that by consistency of aim and skilful diplomacy the Roman *curia* has essentially triumphed in every conflict with the State, and that "the entire political development of the nineteenth century has been steadily serviceable to the Papacy." On the spiritual side the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, the encyclical and syllabus of 1864, the Vatican decree of infallibility, and the more recent acts of Leo XIII. are investigated from the same point of view as distinct advances towards a more complete sovereignty than was ever before attained by the Papal see. M. Seignobos has recently shown in a striking chapter on the same subject that "through the effective concentration of all Church authority in the person of the Pope," through the creation in all countries of parliamentary Catholic parties all subject to a common centre, and through other causes, the Roman Church "has acquired a social and political power superior to the official power she has lost"; but Prof. Nippold has a polemical purpose over and above the historical exposition of facts. His translator, deprecating the remarks of Ranke that the Papacy "no longer exercises any essential influence—the times are past in which we had anything to fear," warns us that if we no longer need fear stake or torture, there is real danger of national decay "from insidious moral and spiritual forces, threatening to stop a nation's progress, to corrupt a nation's ethical standard, and to darken a nation's intellect"; and he adds, "The essential purpose of this history is to rescue Catholicism from its Papal caricature and to maintain its importance as a corrective to Protestant individualism."

It is just this polemical purpose which obscures the calm, objective outlook which serious people desire in a historian. Prof. Nippold is, in fact, somewhat of an alarmist, and his fears occasionally betray him into an abuse of language and exaggeration, or even positive injustice. A Jesuit, for example, is to Prof. Nippold what a Jew is to a French abbé. We are told that the excitement in France "produced by Eugène Sue's 'Juif Errant' proved

how general was the belief in the immoral tendencies of the order." The author unwisely enhances the prestige of the dreaded society by ascribing to its members a preternatural ubiquity and a prescience which approaches to the divine *scientia media* invented by their schoolmen. It was, for instance,

"a far-sighted policy of the Jesuits by which the proclamation of the new dogma and the outbreak of the war in France were to take place at the same time."

Obnoxious partisans of Rome are frequently described as "affiliated" to the society. Thus,

"there meet us in the nineteenth as well as in the seventeenth century the affiliated members in the guise of chamberlains and ladies of the Court, who know all the side doors and back stairs."

The Empress Eugénie is thus "affiliated"; and so was Manning, on his return from Rome as "Doctor Romanus," a statement which refers probably to the fact that he was permitted to hear confessions for a time in the Jesuit church in Farm Street. Maynooth is erroneously called a "Jesuit seminary," while the author speaks mysteriously of "the privileges of a university" being extended to Stonyhurst.

Some instances quoted of the popular myth-making tendency in regard to the Pope would be more striking if the reader were offered proofs or means of verifying the statements. We have heard before the stories of the wisps of straw from the Pope's prison sold among the poor in Belgium, and of photographs representing him as a prisoner behind iron bars. But the so-called 'Pius Hymn,' which ascribes sinlessness to Pius IX., and which was much sung in Germany on the occasion of his jubilee, is perhaps less known in this country:—

Pius, the priest, in humble admiration
We look to thee, a sinful generation;
No sin in thee we see.

Thou wonderful flower of the altar,
Of our nature the highest exalter—
We point with pride to thee.

It is said by a recent writer that Father Faber's sermon on 'Devotion to the Pope,' disseminated on the Continent, largely contributed to this apotheosis of the Roman Pontiff.

Prof. Nippold devotes a chapter to the Oxford movement, which, however, is with difficulty brought within the scope of his work, for the movement was but slightly influenced by Rome or by any foreign forces. Too much is made in a curious note of the several novels of Scott which are said to be used in the interests of the Papacy. The author borrows largely from 'Rome's Recruits,' and makes sundry mistakes in names or titles; e.g., Sir James Hope Scott and Father Hutchison. Among the converted "ritualists" he has "not been able to find any persons of eminence"; and as to "the many duchesses, marchionesses, countesses, and baronesses" enumerated in the lists, the reading of their "conversions," he rather rudely remarks, "too often creates the impression that these people were simple idiots." Crudity of language is a favourite modern practice, but unconvincing.

In the Path of the Soul: Essays on Literature, Music, and Art. By the Count Charles de Soissons. (Griffiths.)

UNFORTUNATELY, we read M. Charles de Soissons's book before we read the preface to it, in neglect of the wise theory that a man generally spends some three to five hundred pages in trying to say what he means, and by the time he comes to write the preface to the whole has found out—approximately—how to say it. Without its preface, or any special attention to its title, the book seemed a collection of studies, more or less interesting, and illustrated with excellent portraits, of eighteen contemporary persons and personages—poets, novelists, dramatists, composers, instrumentalists, painters, and sculptors—drawn from many different nations and languages. The choice was enormously varied, but at the same time seemed very eclectic. The volume is so magnificent and so magnificently got up that it is impossible to pass over the portraits, which inevitably to many people will constitute the larger part of its value. We have a reproduction of Carrière's admirable head of Verlaine; a sketch of Count Charles de Soissons by Segantini heads the volume; we have another charcoal drawing of Segantini by himself; there are drawings of Mr. Brabazon by Sargent, of Rodin by Legros, of Count Albert du Bois by J. J. Guthrie, and of Liebermann by Zorn; excellent reproductions of Liebermann's portrait of Hauptmann, and of Sauer's and Böcklin's of themselves, the first beyond praise, the second disappointing.

Then as to the text. Having read the preface, we now see that there is supposed to be a thread which connects all the personages here treated of. They are, it appears, soul-path-finders, in contradistinction, we should imagine, to those who are more materialist and external in their art, such as the realists and naturalists. Even yet the eclecticism of the book forces itself upon one. Who, for example, does the reader imagine, are the three soul-path-finders who represent the Anglo-Saxon race? One writer, Mr. Charles D. Roberts, a Canadian poet, and two painters, Mr. Brabazon and Mr. Lorimer. What on earth is this last skilful but commonplace artist doing in such a gallery? Mr. Lorimer has the advantage of having obtained much favour in France, but we always imagined it was partly because the French supposed him (and rightly) to represent a phase of art which is exceedingly English—the *bourgeois* narrative art. This kind of picture is excellently illustrated by Mr. Lorimer's 'Grandmother's Birthday' in the Luxembourg and his 'Eleventh Hour,' the last a painting with some high technical qualities, but as banal in intellectual conception and treatment as a picture could be. Belgium, again, contributes—whom does the reader suppose?—not Maeterlinck nor Verhaeren, but Count Albert du Bois, of whom a very large portion of the cultivated world have, we wager, never heard before. However, this soul-path-finder has reached the ripe age of twenty-six; he published a novel as long ago as 1895, and that book in some degree anticipated M. Pierre Louys's better-known 'Aphrodite.' It also appears that M. du Bois has given utterance to the following

sentiment, "Those who know not what love is are accursed, and one is right in placing a black urn on their grave"—a sentiment which (for you must translate "love" back into its original French) you would probably find in ninety-nine out of every hundred young men of twenty-six who speak the French tongue.

When M. de Soissons has to write of more important persons—Verlaine, Hauptmann, D'Annunzio, Sienkiewicz—he has a good deal that is interesting to say. He has made several translations into our language (as our readers may remember), and has contributed several literary articles to our monthly reviews. Still, he does not possess our language to perfection, and the phrasing of these essays makes one think that in other cases he has been in debt to his editor or his readers for the press. The latter, by the way, have performed their duties very inadequately. It is not easy to cull definite judgments from these essays. Here, for instance, is a passage on Paderewski:—

"This brings us once more within the domain of interpretation, where we again meet that astounding balance between the sentiments produced by the sensations of sounds, and the thought that bestows upon it [sic] the wings of poetry. One must accentuate that idea in Paderewski's playing, so as not to identify it with a cold reflection bounding artistic flight. Paderewski's thought does not restrain, it only makes the physical impression more noble, it guards it from the maze of sensual sentimentality, and directs it towards those heights, where sound is almost divested of its material nature."

Which, we take it, is a lengthy way of saying that M. Paderewski is an intelligent interpreter. The essay upon Hauptmann strikes us as about the most interesting; but it would have been better to give some idea of the plots of his plays to those who do not know the dramatist *au fond*. The article on Verlaine contains some biographical details not universally known. M. de Soissons's criticisms follow precisely the lines of M. Pellissier in his recent book on the trend of modern literature. We think that our author rates both D'Annunzio and Sienkiewicz far too high; but in the case of the latter it is hardly fair for one who has not read him in the original to express a judgment. It is pleasant to see that M. Roussel, whose work has been shamefully overlooked in this country—and in France, too, for the matter of that—finds a place in this volume. Undoubtedly 'In the Path of the Soul' is suited to make a very handsome gift-book.

The History of Part of West Somerset. By C. E. H. C. Healey, K.C. (Sotheran & Co.)

IN this handsome book of some six hundred pages an out-of-the-way, but most beautiful corner of Somerset is treated with considerable fulness, particularly in all that relates to manorial history. The parishes described are those of Luccombe, Selworthy, Stoke Pero, Porlock, Culbone, and Oare. In his preface Mr. Healey does not err on the side of modesty, but claims to have dealt with the subject "as exhaustively as possible." True, he has shown a rare industry in his research into original documents at the Public Record Office and elsewhere, and has brought to light a large amount of interesting and valuable information never before published

about these six parishes; but it is scarcely possible for any one to deal exhaustively with parochial history, and even in the matter of consulting records students can readily point to sources that Mr. Healey has apparently overlooked. Has, for instance, any effort been made to search for constabulary and other evidence among the quarter session documents? Or have the Parliamentary surveys of benefices and other like documents at Lambeth been consulted? Mr. Healey is at his best when dealing with descents of manors and genealogical details, which he handles with care and accuracy, dwelling cunningly on points of general interest that illustrate social life. But on some other points, as so strong a claim is made for the thorough and comprehensive character of this history, the real lover of the West Country will be much disappointed. It is scarcely possible to resist the conclusion that the author is a new-comer to the district, for he seems to lack all the fervour of a true lover of the West. The parishes that he describes include, as generally admitted, some of the very fairest of coast and inland scenery in all fair England; and yet, save for a chance phrase or two, all the townships chronicled at such length throughout these pages might be amid the dreariest flats of Holderness or the fen district. It is, too, passing strange that in this, the very centre of the only genuine stag-hunting left in the country, there is hardly any reference to the famed red deer of Exmoor, with the exception of a passing allusion in a document of the time of Charles I. This is the more surprising as Cloutsam has been time out of mind the best meet of the staghounds, and is in the very heart of the wide-stretching woods of Horner, where the deer almost continuously harbour. The bird-lore and the plant-lore of these parishes, though of exceptional interest, are altogether neglected; nor is there a word as to geology or the somewhat exceptional marine zoology of the coast line.

For those who are residents in the west of England, or are attached to its fascinating surroundings, there is a worse omission than any yet named. It would have been possible for Mr. Healey to have absolutely ignored all reference to folk-lore, as well as to natural history or natural beauties, but as he has given two pages in the introductory section to "old customs" and "superstitions," it is as well to state that this portion of the letterpress is not only singularly meagre, but even misleading. We much doubt if the natives of these parishes know anything about "pixies." Well within the memory of the older of the present generation this was a district from thirty to forty miles distant from the nearest railway station, where old-time customs and superstitions had probably a faster and more general hold than in any other part of England. The author has, for instance, nothing to tell us of the well of icy cold water on the moorland side between Luccombe and Cloutsam, that was always supposed to give relief to the passing soul; nor of the narrow grassy "priest's way" winding down into the Horner valley (leading from Luccombe church to that of Stoke Pero when both were served by one chaplain), over which the furze and bracken always refused to grow.

It is sad to learn from these pages that the little church of Stoke Pero, stationed so unexpectedly in one of the bleakest parts of the moor, and fascinatingly rude in character, has been swept away, save for the tower and porch, and a new one recently built in its place. Two or three quaint legends, firmly believed in by the folk of the hamlet and neighbourhood, were associated with this building, the most modern of them being that of two Cavaliers, at the time of the great Civil War, handcuffed together as prisoners and locked within its walls, forgotten, and found dead on the following Sunday morning. The rattle of their handcuffs could always be heard on the anniversary of their death. But of these and such like stories Mr. Healey has nothing to say. As to the version of the apple-wassailing rhyme, the one here given has been frequently printed; but there are, or used to be, several variants. Nor is there anything about the "white witches" or charm-working women of this part of Exmoor, whose custom it was to tie verses of Scripture or old magic doggerel in rolled-up pellets on the wound or sore, or who had resort to such remedies as the fastening of an adder's head round the neck of a snake-bitten patient.

The parish of Luccombe, with which the book opens, has much of its history now clearly elucidated for the first time. The complicated story of the chief, but quite independent, manors of East and West Luccombe is well worked out. Luccombe and also Porlock are instances of rectory manors. In both cases the rectors were respectively lords of the manor of their own glebes, and held courts; examples of this are quite uncommon. In the old plan of Luccombe glebe, reproduced on p. 138, it may interest Mr. Healey to know that there used to be a large barton called Court House barn. The most noteworthy family connected with Luccombe were the Arundells of Trerice; they held the manor of East Luccombe for nearly three centuries, their association with the parish coming to an end with the death of Lord Arundell in 1768. A beautiful coloured plate is included of two sixteenth-century roundels of coloured glass, showing quarterings of this family on shields within Renaissance borders. These are now in a window in Selworthy Church, and "are said, whether truly or not, to have been removed from the church of Luccombe about fifty years ago." If Mr. Healey had made careful inquiry, he could easily have ascertained the exact date. About the end of the fifties or beginning of the sixties these shields, and a good many other fragments of coloured and heraldic glass, were begged by Sir Thomas Acland's agent from the then rector of Luccombe. These shields used to be in the east window of the south or Arundell aisle of Luccombe Church. They were removed from this window and carefully packed in boxes with a view to their eventual replacement, together with fragments from the east window of the chancel and the west window of the tower, when that church was "restored" by the Rev. Thomas Fisher about 1840.

A full list of the rectors of Luccombe and of the other five parishes is included, which

shows considerable research, but as some attempt is made to give biographical details of the later rectors, it is a pity that further inquiries were not made. The most celebrated of Luccombe's rectors was Henry Byam, who held the rectory from 1616 to 1669. He was the eldest son of Lawrence Byam, who was in his turn rector of Luccombe from 1575 to 1615. Of Lawrence Byam this book says "we know but little." To a certain extent that is true, but Mr. Healey disregards most of that which is known as to his remarkable Welsh descent, the latter part of which, from the Conquest downwards, is probably correct, whilst the older part, going back to the earliest of the Welsh princes, is somewhat fabulous. Apparently Mr. Healey knows nothing of the privately printed 'Chronological Memoir of the Reverends Henry, John, and Edward Byam, Sons of the Rev. Lawrence Byam, Rector of Luckham,' which was issued by the late Mr. Edward S. Byam in 1862, and the salient points of which were given in the *Proceedings* of the Cambrian Archaeological Association. Henry Byam was a distinguished scholar and divine of Oxford; according to Wood, he was "the most noted person there for his excellent and polite learning.....and the most acute and eminent preacher of his age." He was a famous loyalist, and acted as chaplain to Charles II. during his exile, as is narrated in grandiloquent phraseology on his monument in Luccombe chancel. This mural monument, almost the whole of which was renewed in 1862, has been moved during a recent restoration. It is to be hoped that the stone on the chancel floor, immediately over his remains, and inscribed "Here lieth the Body of Henry Byam, who died 16 June, 1669, aged 89 years," has not been covered up with new tiling or otherwise cleared away, but it is not mentioned by Mr. Healey. There is much more of real interest to be learnt about Henry Byam than is here recorded. Echard, in his 'History of England,' includes this Luccombe rector among the nine worthies whose loss the country had to deplore in 1669, Queen Henrietta Maria and General Monk being two others of that number. Every effort ought to have been made, in an "exhaustive" local history, to compile a thorough biography of a person of so much distinction.

Of later rectors, the Rev. Thomas Fisher deserved better handling if his memory was to be in any way touched otherwise than by quoting the inscription from the memorial brass. In his best days he was well known as a distinguished scholar and much sought after as a tutor by leading Whig families. It will be painful to many of the friends of his later years to read that "he was peculiar." In his last days his faculties failed him, and he lived in retirement at Minehead. However, among his clerical brethren of that retired district it may be true that he was always "peculiar," for he was the only scholar and non-hunting parson of the neighbourhood.

The accounts of the church customs and the church fabrics of these parishes are not very trustworthy. Any ecclesiologist who knows the tiny and exquisitely situated church of Culbone will smile at the idea of "a small and very ancient window of two round-headed lights" on the north side of the chancel being possibly "as old as Saxon

times." No one acquainted with the district for any length of time will recognize the site of the old Luccombe chapel, at the end of the enclosures before the ascent to Dunkery Beacon begins, under the title Chapel Cross; Chapel Gate was its invariable title. Here it is supposed prayers were said in the olden days before the perilous journey across the moors was begun. The overgrown site of this chapel was carefully uncovered and measured in 1862, when abundance of proof was found in wall-plate, base of buttresses, and loose sculptured stones that it was of thirteenth-century date. Several other omissions or incorrect statements about the churches and many chapels of these parishes we have noted, but space forbids the making of more than one other correction. It is said that the church music of Luccombe was supplied "in Parson Gould's time [1782-1839] by a violoncello, a bass viol, a clarinet, and hautboy." This band in the front of the west gallery continued right through Parson Fisher's time, and only came to an end in 1859, when the Rev. Edward Cox was rector. It would probably have continued, as it did at Selworthy, much longer (for old Sir Thomas Acland was much attached to such music), but for an act of rebellion on the part of the village blacksmith. On grand occasions it was customary to add to the usual church band a particularly brazen cornet. This was strictly prohibited by the rector as unsuitable, particularly when played after a wild and continuous fashion. When, however, the next Christmas came, and the congregation faced west as usual during the hymns and anthem, strange windy blasts proceeded from the music loft, but only the regular players on decorous instruments could be detected. Later inquiries, however, brought to light the fact that the blacksmith and his cornet had been smuggled up the gallery stairs, and that he had sat on the floor of the front pew, enjoying himself with his cornet throughout the service! Next Sunday the players on all kinds of instruments were banished from the loft, and Parson Cox introduced for the first time a wheezy harmonium into the chancel.

Although those who know and love this north-west corner of the great shire of Somerset cannot fail to be disappointed in many directions with Mr. Healey's mistakes and omissions, nevertheless they are sure to be most grateful to him for the patient industry with which he has collected and set forth many hitherto unknown or unpublished documents relative to its annals. Everything pertaining to the typography and illustration of the volume is admirable.

NEW NOVELS.

Sister Teresa. By George Moore. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. MOORE gave no hint, if we mistake not, in the first edition of 'Evelyn Innes,' that he intended to write a sequel; so that, although there is no suggestion of it, there is still a possibility that 'Sister Teresa' may be followed by a third volume to complete the tragedy of Evelyn Innes's career. The need certainly seems to arise for it, for the end arrived at in 'Sister Teresa' is distinctly a case of bathos. It

will be remembered that Evelyn Innes was represented in the first book as a person in whom sensuality and idealism were constantly struggling for the mastery, and there the struggle was left undecided. In 'Sister Teresa' the struggle still goes on, only to cease at the end, not because any solution has been come to, but because Evelyn has been ill, and she finds that she has not the physical courage to escape from the convent as she had meant to do, and that she can do no more than settle down to an inert vegetable existence as a music mistress in a convent school. A dead, soulless existence is undoubtedly a frequent outcome of such a struggle as there was in Evelyn's nature, but it is no solution of the problem which the struggle raises; and it is in this instance dramatically at fault, because Evelyn's interested and vigorous nature would never have been content with such a solution if it had not been for the accident of her physical weakness. The knot is cut, but it is not untied; or Evelyn's illness might be compared with a clumsy *deus ex machina* who comes to save an author the trouble of setting right his entanglements. However, the remedy still lies in Mr. Moore's own hands, for though Evelyn's soul is left in a fainting condition, it is presumably not quite dead, and it might perhaps be revived in a third volume. If it is not, and this is really the end of the whole business, one can only compare with regret Mr. Moore's pusillanimous treatment of the problem with that of Mr. Meredith in one of his latest poems, 'A Reading of Life.' As a final inducement to Mr. Moore to deal with the subject more adequately in a third volume, he might be reminded that Tolstoy's 'War and Peace,' that great novel with which he seems from a word in his preface to desire to challenge comparison, also consists of three volumes.

To turn to the more immediate subject of 'Sister Teresa,' it must be admitted that it is a very dull book. Evelyn has some more struggles with the flesh, and then goes into a convent as a novice, and ends by taking the veil. But her struggles are not over yet, and she is on the point of leaving the convent to avoid a more subtle temptation than she had had before, when she falls ill, with the inconclusive result that we have described. Most of the book is devoted to minute details about the life in a convent; its pettiness and its humdrum monotony for all except the infinitesimal number who can transcend the trivial details are brought out with more than sufficient force. In fact, Mr. Moore seems so anxious to bring out the dullness of the life, which after all did not require much proving, that he makes even his description dull. He reminds us of the conscientious actor who dyed himself black all over to act Othello; similarly he seems to think it impossible to describe dullness without being altogether dull himself. Evelyn herself, for example, not only goes through certain experiences and sees certain things, but she is described as going all over some of them again in her memory, and Mr. Moore spares us none of the original experience a second time.

We ventured, in criticizing 'Evelyn Innes,' to say that, excellent in a way as Mr. Moore's characters are, they never strike one as being really "lived," as the French say; they are

persons most minutely observed, but always observed from an outside standpoint. In a sense, therefore, his characters are perfect types, but they do not seem to be informed with just that spark of life which genius alone can bestow. Mr. Moore talks of 'War and Peace,' but Mr. Moore never has made and never will make a character that one knows in the way that one knows Natacha, Andrew, Peter—well, one need not go through the list, but every one of them. They are all in a sense eccentric characters, as all characters really known are, but every action of theirs is absolutely the only thing they could have done. Another result of Mr. Moore's method, by which one knows all about his characters without really knowing them, is that the intimate details about some of them which he gives us seem to suggest a system of prying rather than an intimate knowledge. The details, for example, about Evelyn's physical distress at Lady Ascot's, and about some of the aberrations of the nuns, strike one as not only unnecessary, but as if their knowledge were the result of ungentlemanly indiscretion. Now Tolstoy has a scene which may in some respects be compared to the first alluded to—the scene of Natacha's distress after her intended flight with her lover is prevented—but there is all the difference in the world between the two. The difference is perhaps difficult to explain, but it can be felt; the reason of the difference is that you know Natacha as God knows her ("Je ne crains pas Dieu s'il sait tout," says some Frenchwoman), while you only know Evelyn from Mr. Moore's exceedingly acute observation of her character, and you feel you have no business to know so much about a woman whom you do not know more of. To our mind the most successful parts of the book are where Asher and Ulick come in. Somehow the tragedy of Asher's inadequacy in the presence of Ulick when they meet at dinner seems almost the only real, the only thoroughly felt part in 'Sister Teresa.' Nevertheless, we hope that Mr. Moore will write a third volume, for it will show that he recognizes the inadequacy, even from a dramatic point of view, of the present ending.

Catherine of Calais. By Mrs. Henry de la Pasture. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

"SWEET SEVENTEEN," falling in love at sight and as unsophisticated as she is romantic, is a type of heroine not often to be encountered in the fiction of to-day. Yet such is Catherine of Calais; and if she is in herself of less interest than some of Mrs. de la Pasture's previous studies, her story is prettily told and is full of human interest. Her marriage (one of convenience on his part) with the unimaginative but chivalrous gentleman whom she has worshipped from afar, turns out neither better nor worse than might be expected. When, by the removal of Sir Philip, Catherine is restored to something of her previous happy insignificance, she has undoubtedly lost a few of her childish illusions, but she has also acquired some practical philosophy under the tutelage of her delightful if unprincipled old mother-in-law. The two aunts who are responsible for her upbringing vie with one another in a somewhat exaggerated brutality, but one of them,

Mrs. Chilcott, and her ponderous, self-complacent daughter, though both are extremely disagreeable, are amongst the best-drawn characters in the book.

Marna's Mutiny. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. (Hutchinson & Co.)

'A DIPLOMATIST'S WIFE IN JAPAN' was such delightful reading that it is a matter for regret to find the author using her intimate knowledge of Japan and Japanese life, and her charming manner of writing about both, merely as the setting to a rather inferior novel. In 'Marna's Mutiny' the chief characters are entirely European, and somewhat banal at that. Marna herself is an ill-mannered Norwegian girl, who, however, improves upon a closer acquaintance. She retires to the hills because her father contemplates a second marriage of which she cannot approve, and there she amuses herself in the most profitable manner possible. Lord Kilmorack has a very miscellaneous collection of travelling companions, who are tolerably entertaining, but the Irishman Terence would be a great deal more so if there were less of him. The story is disjointed and lacking in construction, while the local colouring—which is excellent in itself—gives the impression of being introduced partly as padding and partly because the author cannot resist the temptation of writing of what she knows so well, even though it is not always a necessary adjunct to the event narrated. Thus Marna's adventure in the second earthquake described, before she finally sails away with Lord Kilmorack, merely adds a superfluous chapter to a story which is already completed.

The Inheritors. By Joseph Conrad and Ford M. Hueffer. (Heinemann.)

THIS "extravagant story," as its authors rightly name it, is a remarkable piece of work—a *tour de force* possessing qualifications which before now have made a work of fiction the sensation of its year. Its craftsmanship is such as one has learnt to expect in a book bearing Mr. Conrad's name. What Mr. Hueffer's share in the production of 'The Inheritors' may have been is not a matter with which we are here concerned. Certainly there is little trace in this book, save in the astonishing subtlety and cleverness it betrays, of the Joseph Conrad of 'Lord Jim' and the Far East. Here is no coral-island witchery, no musical crash of surf upon tropic sands. But we find instead an amazing intricacy, an exquisite keenness of style, and a large fantastic daring in scheme. 'The Inheritors' are the coming people, "the dominant seventh" of the earth, or, as the superbly sketched heroine (an outstanding, forceful figure, unburdened even by a name), who is their very archetype, calls them, "dwellers in the Fourth Dimension." "We are the inevitable . . . and you can't keep us back." Let no one imagine that this is a story of the "time and space" or pseudo-scientific variety. Pseudo-psychological it may be. It is brilliantly clever, and, whilst thoughtful, also entertaining. The tension is so high, however, that one lays the book down (not until its last page is reached)

to realize that one is exhausted by these emotionless, inevitable people of the Fourth Dimension, who are something like an unpleasant branch of Nietzsche's "Overmen"—unpleasant if they had not been so skilfully and subtly presented. Well-known names among real-life statesmen, financiers, and press Napoleons of to-day are irresistibly brought to one's mind in reading of Churchill, the Duc de Mersch, Fox, Garnard, and other notables of this book. The scene moves swiftly from London and the home counties to Paris and the Faubourg Saint Germain, but more swiftly far one is made to follow the emotional and psychological developments of this surprising presentment. An extravaganza 'The Inheritors' may certainly be called, but more ability and artistry has gone to the making of it than may be found in four-fifths of the serious fiction of the year.

A False Position. By A. M. Monro. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. EYLE, of Eyle's Court, certainly placed several people in a very false position when he refrained from telling his elder son that he was illegitimate until the younger one came of age. It required the more than common affection existing between the two brothers to stand the strain of such a revelation; and Ralph's generous effort to right the wrong by presenting the property to his elder brother could only, as was foreseen by the onlookers, lead to further complications. That these were confined to the one generation, and consequently less serious than might have been the case, was due to those convenient if melancholy circumstances which are permitted to occur in fiction, namely, the childlessness and early death of the real heir. Meantime, the manner in which the situation affected the four people most concerned—the two brothers and their respective wives—is told very naturally, although the characters in themselves are stereotyped and the story slight.

The House of De Mailly: a Romance. By Margaret Horton Potter. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. (Harper & Brothers.)

It will perhaps be unkind to say that we are suffering from an epidemic of historical fiction imported from America; but whether we suffer from or enjoy it, the epidemic is with us. And each "case" is so like its forerunners. Miss Potter takes us to the French Court of the mid-eighteenth century, and presents us to a youthful hero who has the temerity to court the king's mistress, and who is in consequence sent into exile. He goes to America, meets his true love, and returns married to France, where his wife is afforded an opportunity of telling the French monarch what she thinks of the licentiousness of his Court before she and her husband return to the West. Incidentally there are adventures of various kinds, but there is a great sameness about the repeated chapters detailing the amatory intrigues of the French nobility. The story is not badly told, but seeing that we have already so many of a similar nature, it appears to have been hardly worth the telling.

The Lion's Brood. By Duffield Osborne. (Heinemann.)

A GOOD classical novel is the rarest of good things, and 'The Lion's Brood,' if it cannot rank with 'The Gladiators' or 'The Last Days of Pompeii,' is a meritorious piece of work. The story opens with the arrival in Rome of unwelcome news—Hannibal's victory at Lake Trasimene. Lucius Sergius, a young patrician who loves the coy Marcia, is called to the front. He presses her to become his betrothed; she will not, and he departs in high dudgeon, having her promise to marry him "when Orcus sends back the dead from Acheron." After some exciting adventures in guerilla warfare Lucius falls on the field of Cannæ. How and where he rises again those who wish may discover for themselves. Rome is saved, and Marcia keeps her promise. The local colour is generally accurate, and the dialogue as true to life as can be reasonably expected. We were disposed to blame the author for a certain heaviness and monotony in the characters, but this is perhaps a natural effect of the not very exhilarating time in which his story is laid. A few Latin words are misspelt, and *pila* does not mean "spears."

John Jones, Curate. By Gwendolen Pryce. (Fisher Unwin.)

WHETHER John Jones or his mother Betsan would have so proudly welcomed the former's early success at the Eisteddfod of Carnarvon, had they known what the consequences of it would be, is a moot point. Attained thus early, his success was to become to John the turning-point of his life and the pivot on which not only his own future, but also that of many of his friends, was to turn, and in so turning to become often inextricably entangled and uncomfortably out of gear. Therefore much patience on John's part and a little on that of the reader is required before the machinery of life can be happily readjusted. Out of these complications, however, Miss Pryce has produced a pretty idyl of Welsh life in far-off Anglesey; and her descriptions both of nature and human nature in her own land have the vivid touch of one who knows and loves.

My Silver Spoons. By Edith Hawtrey. (Drane.)

THIS story of "spooning"—to adopt the slang of the title—is scarcely to be commended either for absorbing interest or for the excellence of its telling; it is, indeed, a rather "slow" record of a young lady's amatory excursions, and incidentally of her attempt to keep up a Platonic friendship without allowing it to degenerate into the vulgar passion.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

Die Sage vom Herzog von Luxemburg. Von Dr. Anton Kippenberg. (Williams & Norgate.)—This monograph on the legend connected with the Duke of Luxemburg displays most of the qualities we have come to associate with the productions of German scholarship. The learning and industry shown in such works compel our admiration, their good faith claims our respect, but their frequent want of proportion and their occasional lack of common sense are apt to rouse our impatience. In the present

volume, however, though there is not a little that might be censured, there is certainly more that must be praised. The subject has long awaited and fully deserves a careful investigation, but its importance may easily be exaggerated. Dr. Kippenberg would place the Luxemburg Sage among the greatest of German legends; he would set the duke alongside of Faust and the Wandering Jew. Since Luther's time, he maintains, these three are the only great figures which have been produced or adopted by the German nation at large. In a sense this is true enough, but Luxemburg cannot challenge comparison with his rivals; the legend, as the author himself confesses, never had and never gained the depth and inner meaning of the other fables. It was never taken up by a writer of genius and made into a work of art, and it may be doubted whether it was capable of being so treated. Its main interest is historical; it excellently illustrates one phase of social thought and development in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and it is also valuable as providing a singularly good example of the origin and growth of legend. Hitherto the Luxemburg legend has received little attention from scholars, and we have reason to be grateful for this conscientious piece of work. The first portion of the book deals with the historical Duke of Luxemburg, that selfish, savage, and unscrupulous noble, whose brilliant military genius made him so dreaded by the enemies of France. Here is a personality of real interest and a life abounding in picturesque incident, but the author lacks that insight into character and that power of vivid description which alone could make this part of his work acceptable to others than the professed student of the subject. The narrative is sound and careful, but not striking. The second portion of the volume is devoted to a minute examination of the legend. Its course is traced from the beginning: its rise in France, its migration to Holland and thence to Germany, where it spread so widely and developed so fully; the various additions it received and the transformations it passed through are all carefully noted, and the whole affords an instructive lesson in the evolution of a legend. To the literary student much of the interest in the Luxemburg story arises from its close connexion with the Faust Sage. Though the two legends are really distinct in origin, yet they have innumerable points in common, and any one who makes a study of the latter will find valuable material in the present volume. We may add that the book is furnished with a full bibliography.

Hilde-Gudrun. Von Friedrich Panzer. (Halle, Niemeyer.)—It is a little surprising that a poem so well known and so justly admired as the old German epic 'Gudrun' should still stand greatly in need of investigation, but such is unquestionably the case. The problems it offers have not yet been satisfactorily solved; Mullenhoff's theory has never really succeeded in convincing scholars, though the authority of his name has sometimes awed them into a partial acquiescence; the later conclusions of Wilmanns have found little acceptance at any time; and while Martin and Symons have done much admirable work on the subject, there is still plenty of room for fresh labour and fresh discovery. This volume of bold and independent criticism should therefore prove of real value. The author divides his book into two parts. In the first he endeavours to prove that the 'Gudrun' is the work of a single poet: he shows that grammatical and metrical peculiarities are found equally in those stanzas which Mullenhoff admitted as genuine and those he condemned as false; he examines the sources from which the poet drew, and finds that stanzas of both classes often spring from the same source; and he argues that the careful and masterly characterization, for which the poem is famous, is consistently maintained throughout, and thus refutes the theory of divided authorship. By

his minute analysis of form and subject he makes out a strong case for himself, and altogether he is to be congratulated upon this portion of his work. It is impossible to bestow such unreserved praise on the second part, which deals with the origin of the legend and brings forward theories wholly at variance with the generally accepted views of scholars. The author claims to discover the source both of the Hildesage and the Gudrunsage in the old and widely spread fairy tale to which, from the title borne by its hero in a Tyrolean version, he gives the name of 'Goldenermärchen.' In support of this contention he displays great originality, wide reading, and unwearied industry; but he is sometimes carried away by his very ingenuity, and comes to conclusions which will not stand the test of deliberate consideration. When one starts a novel theory, it is often unfortunately easy to make things fit in with it, and it requires a great deal of judgment not to exaggerate the evidence in its favour. Still Herr Panzer's views are always suggestive, even when we cannot agree with them; and upon many points, such as the influence exercised by works like the Apollonius romance, the Brandan and Solomon legends, and others, he brings forward information of the highest value. His book may not make many thorough disciples, but it should call forth discussion, and it cannot be neglected by the scholar who wishes to make any deep study of the subject.

Goethes Werke. Band I. Bearbeitet von Dr. K. Heinemann. (Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut.)—The present edition of Goethe, of which we have received the first volume, must not be regarded as in any sense a reprint of the older edition by Kurz in the familiar "Meyers Klassiker - Ausgaben." It is, in fact, an entirely new piece of work, and is to be carried out under the superintendence of Prof. Karl Heinemann, well known as a sound and conscientious scholar of Goethe. The publishers, it is stated, have been induced to bring out this edition owing to the "great and astonishing progress" which has been made during the last fifteen years in Goethe research, and of which the results have not been incorporated in any of the smaller editions hitherto. This is a little exaggerated, but there is a sufficient amount of truth in it to make the present venture very acceptable. A good deal has been added to our knowledge of Goethe within the last dozen years or so—much of it, indeed, of little real importance, but some of it undoubtedly valuable and interesting; and to provide the gist of this new matter in an easily accessible and compact form is the chief aim of this edition. The first volume promises very well: it contains a good sketch of Goethe's life and a careful introduction to the lyrical poems, both from the pen of Dr. Karl Heinemann; most of the shorter poems themselves, and an excellent commentary upon them. The last merits a special word of praise; it contains in the briefest space everything essential to the general reader, and is not cumbered with superfluous matter, while at the same time it adds references to all the chief works which the more advanced student may wish to consult. If the remaining volumes maintain the present standard, this cheap and clearly printed edition should gain a wide public.

A History of German Literature as determined by Social Forces. By Kuno Francke, Ph.D. (Bell & Sons.)—The title of Prof. Francke's book is promising, and the hopes it arouses are in no way disappointed by the book itself. This is emphatically a history of German literature for which we have every reason to be grateful. We are all familiar with the common type of such works—those true "chronicles of wasted time," which class, date, and docket a nation's authors and catalogue their productions with scrupulous exhaustiveness. The present volume is composed on different lines, and in

England at least we have hitherto had nothing like it. There certainly has been, as the author says in his preface,

"decided need of a book which, based upon an original study of the sources, should give a coherent account of the great intellectual movements of German life as expressed in literature.....which, in short, should trace the history of the German people in the works of its thinkers and poets."

This need Prof. Francke has gone far to remove. He deals broadly with his subject, does not scruple to pass over many of the noted authors and their works without mention, and troubles himself little with dates and petty details; but he succeeds in giving a singularly clear and vivid account of the main lines which German literature has followed from its beginnings to the present day. The earlier period up to the time of the Thirty Years' War is treated somewhat briefly; the next two centuries are discussed more fully; and the volume terminates with an interesting and suggestive epilogue on modern German art, especially in connexion with Wagner and the contemporary dramatists. The author has evidently made a first-hand study of his subject; his judgments, without ever being novel for the sake of novelty, are yet fresh and independent. He is fond of quoting pretty extensively from the particular works of which he treats, and thus impressing their style and spirit upon the reader, and his choice of quotations is generally very happy. Thus the writers of the *Sturm und Drang* movement, for example, and authors such as Jean Paul or Tieck, are here excellently represented, and their influence upon contemporary and later literature is clearly brought out. To university students, and indeed to all who wish to comprehend the general literary tendencies of any particular period, and who cannot read very widely for themselves, the present volume should prove extremely helpful. Of course, a work of this nature cannot be free from faults. The writer can hardly help being more at home in certain portions of his subject than in others, and the specialist might take objection to various small points here and there. Nor can we expect a critic to be equally in sympathy with all the classes of literature which he has to discuss; Prof. Francke strikes us as being a little unfair to those literary dreamers who stand aloof from the great movements of their time, and are yet often of supreme importance for literature. But these are trifling and scarce avoidable blemishes; the wonder rather is that he should have been able to preserve as fair and temperate an attitude as he has done, and it would be ungracious to press the note of censure. His book is one of real value not only to the literary student, but also to all who are interested in the social development of Germany.

German Lyrics and Ballads. Selected by James Taft Hatfield. (Isbister.)—This new volume of Heath's "Modern Language Series" is presumably intended for pupils in the higher classes at school and for the less advanced students at the university. It affords a tolerably good selection of German poems from the time of Goethe to the present day, but otherwise has no conspicuous merits. The introduction, which runs hastily over that great stretch of literature, does not pretend to much originality; the cursory appreciations of the various poets merely repeat the trite criticisms of the ordinary "Literaturgeschichte," and the whole is written in a rather florid style. The notes are commendably brief, though some sententious remarks upon the merits of the poems might have been omitted without loss. If passages which would probably puzzle many students are occasionally left unexplained, that is at least a fault on the right side. While a really satisfactory selection of German poems for English-speaking students in the earlier stages is still wanting, the present book may prove of some use to teachers, but it cannot be said adequately to supply that want.

RECENT VERSE.

In Victoria the Wise (Eyre & Spottiswoode) Mr. Alfred Austin collects various poems of loyal celebration written at intervals between 1861 and 1901. Fate, or Lord Salisbury, played Mr. Austin a scurvy trick in making him Poet Laureate. His inevitable failure in an inappropriate task has not unnaturally led to an unreasonable disregard of his real achievements in other directions. For there is a real runnel of poetry in Mr. Austin which, though wholly inadequate to fill the conduits of a patriotic celebration, yet purls pleasantly in green places. Properly, he is the poet of tame nature, of flowery borders and garden lawns. The imperial rhythms of heightened national feeling are not his; they only move him officially to the sonorous platitudes of the journalist. The sentiments of the present volume are irreproachable; they have inspired nothing, and seem likely to make no pulse beat the faster. They have the literary value of a receipt for a barrel of sack. Incidentally, however, some verses on Florence betray Mr. Austin's real quality. They are somewhat artificially connected with a loyal theme, but they are charming. Mr. Austin knows and loves Florence:—

And iris gonfalons scale her walls,
And rustic roses storm square and street;
In sound of her gates the cuckoo calls,
And the slow-swaying ox-wain creaks and crawls
Twist blossoming bean and beardless wheat.
In gabled pathway and shaded porch
Men gather and wait to acclaim "The Queen";
While over the wall, where the sun-rays scorch
And the lizard is lost, the silvery torch
Of the fig is tipped with a flame of green.

Mr. Austin is quite master of the fig. He returns to it in another stanza on the same subject, where the beautiful image of the fifth line almost atones for the infelicitous unreality of the opening. Florence, he says, has ever withheld her welcome from the coming of the stranger:—

Yes, ever and ever till you, my Queen,
Came over the sea that is all your own,
When the tear on the tip of the vine is seen,
And the fig-tree cressets have flamed to green,
And windflower wakened and tulip blown.

Mr. John Davidson is a poet who persistently, almost wilfully, mistakes his vocation. Naturally he is a lyrist. He has written songs and ballads and pastorals brimming with the beauty of external things, and responsive to the joy and sadness of earth and of life. Unfortunately he has two mastering ambitions: he would be a dramatist, and he would be a thinker. He has tried his hand at the clash of souls in dramatic conflict more than once with unsuccess, or at the most with a success which is only partial and qualified. In *The Testament of a Vivisector* (Grant Richards) he essays, also not for the first time, philosophic poetry. It is like a bad imitation of Browning at his worst. Browning's poetry suffered from his philosophy, often badly; but with Browning, even when he left the muse furthest in the rear, one had at least the gratification of following the workings of a mind naturally disposed to the subtleties of abstract thought. But Mr. Davidson's mind is not so disposed, and his "philosopheme"—the ugly term is his own—can hardly be said to make up in dialectic acuteness for what it necessarily lacks in natural magic. A rather pretentious preface proclaims a "new statement of Materialism" expected "to offend both the religious and the irreligious mind," and commends the poem "to those who are willing to place all ideas in the crucible, and who are not afraid to fathom what is subconscious in themselves and others." But the "new statement of Materialism" resolves itself into an exposition of the theory (less new than self-contradictory) of conscious thought as the blossom and final expression of

the unconscious will
Which Matter is,

and a consequent justification of the claim of thought, thus assumed to be the highest thing

in the world, to follow its impulse after knowledge for its own sake at all costs. Mr. Davidson's attitude towards his argument is presumably dramatic, but even so the argument itself lacks convincingness. That, however, matters little. The point is that preoccupation with thought is destructive of Mr. Davidson's poetry. The wooden and obviously laboured blank verse is unrelieved, perhaps, by a single really memorable line. Of beauty the theme and its chosen treatment hardly admit, but even force and vividness, which one does expect, are not so frequent as they should be. An example will make this clear:—

A rotten hack,
Compunctious hideful of rheumatic joints
Larded with dung and clay, gaunt spectacle
Of ringbone, spavin, canker, shambled about,
And grazed the faded, sparse, diarellished tufts
That the sun's tongue of flame had left half-licked.

Browning again! for surely this is not only an ugly, but also a weak paraphrase of the almost equally ugly, but splendidly grim and forcible picture of the "stiff, blind horse, his every bone a stare," in 'Childe Roland.'

Mr. R. C. Lehmann, well known as a contributor both to the *Granta* and to *Punch*, from which periodicals and the *Oxford Magazine* several of the verses included in *Anni Fugaces* (Lane) come, is one of the happiest amongst the many Cambridge disciples of U. S. Calverley. For his polished and light hearted rhyming, not without its more serious undertones, he has certainly taken as an ideal his own happy definition

Of him who wrote as C. S. C.,
Whose gay good-humour made us smile,
Who never thought it base to be
A jester with a perfect style.

C. S. C. does not appeal to all, for reasons into which we do not enter here, but his place, for all that, seems secure. The neatness of Mr. Lehmann's touch upon the pleasures and humours of Cambridge life will awaken pleasant reminiscences in many "men"; and the few more personal and intimate poems which he has put in the volume have a tenderness and simplicity of treatment which lead the critic to hope that he will continue to cultivate this manner also, as well as that of the jester. Many other notices have been before us, or we should quote his simple, and yet admirably effective epitaph on a dog.

In *The Oxford Year, and other Oxford Poems* (Blackwell), by Mr. James Williams, of Lincoln College, we have the second volume of poetry within a few weeks which claims the *Oxford Magazine* as one of its nursing mothers. The swift mind of Mr. Williams's muse, like that of Mr. Lehmann's, is divided between grave and gay. In his serious moods Mr. Williams affects the sonnet, and with a cycle of sonnets he berhymes the Oxford year from January to December. One or two of these seem to proceed from a deliberate intention to complete the series; the rest are melodious and pleasant, written with real sensitiveness to the physical and spiritual charm of the ancient city, with its life of young hopes and historic memories, and its setting of hills and willowed meadows. They lack only the dominance of strong central ideas which should justify the choice of form. They are a little languid. In lighter vein, too, Mr. Williams can be distinctly amusing, chiefly to the initiated. He scours the fields of erudition for themes capable of adaptation to the fleeting interests and humours of university life. A boat-race is described in the manner of Dante and in the manner of Walter de Map. 'The Phenomena of Aratus' is a neat title for the time honoured jest upon the "ploughed." Perhaps the happiest of these attempts are the paraphrases of Horace. Here is "Mæcenas atavis edite regibus":—

O'Flaherty, seed of Irish kings,
How various men love various things!
Some take delight in tea and put,
And some in racing through the Gut,
Another whirls his Dunlop tyre
Through clouds of dust and seas of mire,
Perchance a wiser one than these
Finds happiness in Owerwell trees,

And anchored in his punt applies
His mind to darting dragon-flies,
To meadows carpeted with May,
To West winds rustling in the hay.
For others be the martial tramp,
The bugle of parade in camp,
For others in another place
The fever of the fervent chase;
Enough for me to sing my song
Unnoticed by the busy throng,
Until some day with laureled brow
I strike the stars, I know not how.

A lively ballad of St. Scholastica's Day, 1354, of the refusal of

Walter de Springheuse of Merion
And Roger de Chesterfield

to pay their reckoning, and of the resultant "town and gown" row, also deserves notice.

TALES OF ADVENTURE.

A Hidden Poe. By G. A. Henty. (Sampson Low & Co.)—As might be expected, Mr. Henty's story is emphatically a "yarn." Plot and incident are its strong points. The characters are simple, though fairly marked, and the dialogue commonplace. But the veteran story-teller contrives to interest us in the difficulties Constance Corbyn has to encounter in asserting her position and vindicating the reputation of her mother; and by the time that she and her unknown cousin, who has supplanted her involuntarily in the possession of the family estates, have been consigned to the same ship by the astute family lawyer, and thereby to romantic adventures in an open boat, we become as curious in regard to the result as the hero and heroine themselves. This is of a sane and optimistic order of fiction, and leaves a pleasant sensation of sea-breezes and ingenious love.

Whose was the Hand? By J. E. Muddock. (Digby & Long.)—Perhaps Mr. Muddock will best be appreciated by sample: "'By the way, I forgot to say that the name of the gentleman applying for the Rook's Nest is Gristwold—Rodolphe Gristwold.' 'What a curious name!' Ruth remarked. 'Very curious indeed,' Mary said. 'Foreign, I should think.' 'I believe so,' said the doctor." The "Rook's Nest," which the gentleman with the strikingly foreign name desired to occupy, stood "at the foot of a hill, up which climbed a dark, weird pine-wood." It was a truly desirable mansion: "Mouldiness and rottenness were over all. The wind moaned through paneless windows. Bats and owls hooted [do bats hoot?] and fitted like ghouls [do ghouls hoot and fit?] through the decaying chambers. Slimy things crawled [they do that, alas! in the best-kept premises] through the rank grass and weeds that overran the ground and pathway." To this eligible spot comes the gentleman with the foreign name, accompanied by a niece, a widow from India, with an ayah. The reader's suspicions are aroused when he learns that the ayah was in the habit of riding on horseback; after that he is prepared for anything in the way of surprises. He accepts, as all in the day's work, the appearance of a detective in a house where a poisoning is taking place, within a few hours from the moment when a crime is first suspected and before the victim is fairly defunct, with a warrant in his pocket for the arrest of a person the evidence against whom, flimsy at the best, was not known to exist when he left his headquarters. In a region where this kind of thing is possible it may be quite natural that the accused person should stand her trial and receive acquittal at the hands of that eminently respectable tribunal called a coroner's jury. Perhaps the most effective thing about the book is the device on the cover. A lady in a striped shawl has just thrown a catch with a bottle to two hands, one black and one white. The artist has seized the moment when both are going to miss it; in another, the crash will come. It is horribly fascinating.

Virgin Gold, by Mr. William S. Walker (Long), is prodigal in the matter of bloody adventure, split infinitives, gold and diamond mining, shipwreck, magic, sudden death, and grammatical lapses.

His volume is further embellished by sixteen illustrations of a singularly crude and stereotyped variety. Mr. Walker's rattling, exuberant style is easier to bear with in his books of short stories—brief, unaffected yarns—than it is in three hundred and odd pages of one bewilderingly discursive narrative. One is not quite certain of anything in connexion with the story which 'Virgin Gold' purports to tell, save that it comes to an end in the neighbourhood of p. 200, and that the remaining 113 pages consist of padding unashamed and inchoate. It is certain that readers will fall foul of Mr. Walker's purple patches, which are really very trying. His book has the advantage of high spirits and unexceptionable morality. He talks of poetry as "that beautiful arrangement of the best words in the best manner." But this is how he abandons himself at the head of a chapter:—

He started; the tears flashed into his eyes.
He leaned up against the fence.
A look of pitying, mute surprise
Softened his face, he stifled his cries.
He looked at his "awag," and measured its size,
Value about ten pence! UNKNOWN.

There is much unconscious humour in that "Unknown."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. GRANT RICHARDS publishes *The Case for the Factory Acts*, a little volume edited by Mrs. Sidney Webb, who contributes to it an excellent paper, as do Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, Mrs. W. P. Reeves, and two other ladies. It is probable that within the next few days a considerable part of the book will become a little out of date, inasmuch as the amendments of the factory law now before Parliament deal with a good many of the points which are named in it. On the other hand, the general principles and the history remain untouched, and we may hope that the volume will rapidly reach a second edition, in which the matters dealt with may be brought up to date. Perhaps, on the whole, the most valuable part of the present volume is the account of the comparative legislation of the colonies, and especially of Victoria and New Zealand, given by the wife of the New Zealand Agent-General. There is room for a volume on advanced experiments in factory legislation, in which there would be compared the new laws of some six states of the United States with those of Victoria and New Zealand, and in some matters with those of France and Germany. But the difficulties about such a work are that it requires heavy labour, which there are only a limited number of people competent to execute—perhaps some half dozen in the world, of whom we have named three among the writers in the book now before us; and that almost before the work is done it becomes out of date. The sudden activity of American reformers and the extent to which M. Fontaine, the French Director of Labour, is beginning to get his way, make the story of factory legislation one of constant movement.

China under the Search-Light. By W. A. Cornaby. (Fisher Unwin.)—The present work has no especial relation to the recent crisis, although a full and valuable chapter is devoted to the description of some of the actors in the tragedy of 1900. It consists rather of an interesting but discursive series of essays on the leading features of Chinese life, and reminds us in many respects of Mr. Arthur Smith's celebrated volume on 'Chinese Characteristics,' which work would appear to have suggested the opening chapters. In these the author discusses among other things the solidarity of the nation, and explains to some extent the apparently contradictory attitude of the people, who, divided into often hostile clans, can yet sink their internal differences and combine in any great national movement. The author is a strong supporter of the missionaries, and writes sensibly on the right

means of assimilating their teachings to the views and prejudices of the people. That there is a great deal in Confucius that is admirable no one will deny, but the mistake which has too often been made is that injudicious missionaries have placed one and all of his doctrines beyond the pale of acceptance because they are not altogether Christian. Mr. Cornaby rightly dwells on the wisdom of adopting all that is good in Confucianism, and, from that foundation, of leading on the people to the higher truths of Christianity. He takes, for instance, the two virtues which are leading features of the Eastern doctrine, filial piety and brotherly love, and points out

"that these two terms, so deeply engraven on the Chinese conscience, have only to be lifted (on the one hand) to include the obligations to the heavenly as well as an earthly parent, and broadened (on the other) into a benevolent interest in the welfare of brother man, in order that the two prominent elements in the Christian system may flash out as peculiarly Chinese obligations."

Happily at the present day this view is rapidly superseding that which regarded everything Confucian as anathema. Incidentally Mr. Cornaby points out, and with justice, that the true cause of the recent crisis was not the missionaries, but the encroaching policy of the European Powers; and he quotes a most interesting leading article on the subject which appeared in a Shanghai native newspaper in April, 1899. The heading of this article is 'China should prepare for War, and first fight Germany,' as having been the first filcher of territory; and the writer then proceeds to point out that "the slicing of the melon" has already begun, and can only be stopped by force of arms. He consequently calls upon his countrymen to form volunteer corps in support of the imperial forces, and entertains no doubt that by the adoption of such measures they will be able to drive the hated intruders into the sea. "But after all," the newspaper editor writes, "the matter belongs to our Government. If the Government gives the word, the drum-beats will resound throughout the empire and reverberate in every manly heart till the martial spirit rises wave upon wave." It is curious to observe that the policy advocated in this article is precisely that which was adopted in the following year, though the result has been very different from that anticipated by the Shanghai editor. Mr. Cornaby devotes some of the later chapters of his work to the language and popular literature of the country. These are necessarily sketchy, but will be found to convey correct general ideas on the subjects to the minds of those who are not disposed to go beneath the surface.

The fantasies entitled, after the first of them, *The Porter of Bagdad*, by Archibald Macmechan (Toronto, Morang & Co.), are somewhat disappointing, but the disappointment arises from a promise of excellence that is never quite fulfilled. Dreams are "perilous stuff" for the artist who seeks to clothe them in words. Lapses of style and taste, venial in workaday prose, become intolerable, ugly rents in the veil of illusion, and every false note jars with disproportionate emphasis. It is to the author's credit that where he is at his best such accidents do not occur. Take his description of a bright July day on the English Channel:—

"A smooth, olive-coloured hillock of water would be sheared through by the massive iron, in a shattering crash and roar. It parted this way and that, with unimaginable hissings and seethings. Tons of water struck the ship's side with heavy sound and the spray flew aloft in showers of finest mist, through which the perfect arch of the rainbow shone. The churned foam, transfigured by the strong sunlight, and flooding in ever-widening layers, overspread the sea with fold upon fold of milkiest whiteness. Beneath, millions of rising bubbles transformed the dull-hued ocean into solid

depths of glassy green, suffused with trembling light; and before the changing wonder had been effaced, lo! another wave, a second crash of sound, and again the miracle of the sunlight on the foam."

His pictures of Canadian scenery are generally most happy and vivid. When he tries persiflage he is not equally successful. The paper on 'Ghosts,' e.g., stands like a "pernicious blot" between its fair companions 'Anadyomene' and 'Heartha,' which cannot easily be overpraised for their delicate charm of thought and style. He would have been well advised to leave the lighter aspects of sentiment alone. Here the manner is everything, and it needs heaven-sent skill to avoid the appearance of mawkishness and insincerity. We prefer him in his graver mood, which seldom rings false, though it lacks absolute sureness of touch. There is something humorous in the suggestion that

"we should, each and all, choose our own epitaphs. No man can know another as he knows himself. It is also well that we should choose them early. Then, living so that the chosen words shall sway every word and action, when the time comes for using the epitaph we shall seem to have a special right to those words."

The book more than justifies itself. It has the faults, but in a higher degree the merits, of youth and romance.

It is difficult to believe that any one—except, possibly, a retired Anglo-Indian with unlimited leisure—will be interested by *Prince Baber and his Wives* (Sonnenschein & Co.), by Mr. St. Clair. He has no story to tell, hence he never grips the reader, who soon grows weary of groping aimlessly through a succession of petty intrigues and matrimonial episodes. The Afghan war is a promising subject for romance, but the author's treatment of it is scrappy and dispiriting. His second effort, 'The Slave Girl Narcissus and the Nawab of Lalput,' exhibits the same characteristics, e.g.:—

"We will leave him to his avocations, and make a few remarks about the bear. He improved greatly in health and appearance, his coat was always well brushed by the children, and his hind legs were saved from incipient paralysis, not being forced [sic] to stand on them and wrestle every day with his master, whose body had been protected against his claws by a leathern waistcoat."

THERE has been printed, we believe for private circulation, by The Press Printers (Strand), an interesting volume entitled *Rambling Recollections of Chelsea.....in the Early Part of the Past Century*, by "An Old Inhabitant." The author is not always quite accurate—such writers seldom are; but he is thoroughly readable, and all who are interested in the condition of Western London from eighty to forty-five years ago should try to obtain this volume.

A SIXTH edition of Senator Rambaud's *Histoire de la Civilisation Contemporaine en France* brings his book—in fact a history of France from 1789 to 1900—up to the latter year. For English readers M. Rambaud is a heavy writer, and even students in this country will sigh if such a book is imposed upon them for teaching purposes. Such a general view of society in so boiled-down a form tends to become a mere catalogue, a sort of dictionary of dates, from which all spirit has gone out. No one in these days can really know the whole field, and no one who desires to know portions of it will be satisfied with any such general compilation. The publishers are the Librairie Armand Colin.

It is pleasant to find that the large demand for Mr. Stuart J. Reid's excellent *Life and Times of Sydney Smith* (Sampson Low) has led to a cheap edition in the familiar red cloth, capably printed and illustrated. There is also a useful index.

Madge's Book of Cookery and Home Management, by Mrs. Humphry (Horace Marshall), is a very practical volume, which will be found to contain, besides a multitude of receipts, a

number of useful practical hints which we have not seen elsewhere.

READERS of 'Sister Teresa' may revive their memories of Evelyn Innes (Fisher Unwin) for sixpence. The earlier work is much reduced and remoulded, and, as Mr. Moore hints, a loss of ninety pages may be grateful to the reviewer and will be, we think, even to the mere novel-reader.

Debrett's Coming Events in August (Dean & Son) is a useful little calendar of forthcoming amusements, from inanimate bird shooting to weddings. Messrs. Dean have now issued these neat little records for three months. Dog and horse shows seem the most popular events at present.

WE have on our table *Marrables' Magnificent Idea*, by F. C. Constable (Blackwood),—*A Millionaire's Love Story*, by Guy Boothby (White & Co.),—*Treasures of Darkness, and Songs of Ascent for Weariful Hearts*, chosen by T. K. D. (Simpkin & Marshall),—*My Lady's Diamonds*, by A. Sergeant (Ward, Lock & Co.),—*Compendium of Geography and Travel: Central and South America*, by A. H. Keane, Vol. I., New Issue (Stanford),—*The Lordship of Christ*, by J. H. Goodman (Horace Marshall),—*Apostles of the Lord*, by W. C. E. Newbolt (Longmans),—*The Virgin and the Scales*, by Agnes Dawson (Bristol, Arrow-smith),—*Passion Flowers*, by the Baroness de Bertouch (Chapman & Hall),—*Was Alfred King of England?* by a Saxon (Harrison & Sons),—*Tetney, Lincolnshire: a History*, by Rev. John Wild (Grimsby, Gait),—*The House of Dreams*, by W. J. Dawson (Horace Marshall),—*The Doctrine of the Prophets*, by A. F. Kirkpatrick (Macmillan),—*The Adversaries of the Septic*, by Alfred Hodder, Ph.D. (Sonnenschein),—*Makers of the Nineteenth Century*, by R. A. Armstrong (Fisher Unwin),—*Church Lessons for the Younger Boys*, by Matilda Harrison (S.P.C.K.),—*George Whitehead: his Work and Service*, by William Beck (Headley),—*John Gildart*, by M. E. Henry-Ruffin (New York, Young & Co.),—*The Cook's Decameron*, by Mrs. W. G. Waters (Heinemann),—*A Mirror for Monks*, by Lewis Blossius (Art and Book Company),—*The Place of Compensation in Temperance Reform*, by C. P. Sanger (King),—*Out of the Jaws of Death*, by Frank Barrett (Cassell),—*The Photo-Miniature*, Vol. III. No. 26 (New York, Tennant & Ward),—*Teignmouth: its Past History and Present Interests*, by Beatrix F. Cresswell, illustrated by Gordon Home (St. Bride's Press),—*Red-Hot Library: No. 8, Commissioner Dowdle, the Saved Railway Guard*, by Commissioner Railton (Salvation Army Book Department),—*The English Country Labourer and the Poor Law in the Reign of Queen Victoria*, by John Martineau (Skeffington & Son),—and *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*, Second Series, Vol. XXII. Part 3 (Asher & Co.).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Banks (J. S.), *The Development of Doctrine from the Early Middle Ages to the Reformation*, 12mo, 2/6
Brooke (H.), *Studies in Leviticus*, cr. 8vo, 2/6
Dolby (F. J.), *Our Bible Students' Palestine Party*, 8vo, 2/6
Pigou (A. C.), *Robert Browning as a Religious Teacher*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net.
Tyrrell (G.), *The Faith of the Millions, First and Second Series*, cr. 8vo, each 5/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

Bradley (A. C.), *A Commentary on Tennyson's 'In Memoriam'*, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.
Omar Khayyam, *Quatrains from, done into English by F. York Powell*, 8vo, sewed, 3/ net.
Romance of Poetry, compiled by a Medical Muser, 2/6 net.

Philosophy.

Mead (G. E. S.), *Apollonius of Tyana, the Philosopher-Reformer of the First Century A.D.*, roy. 8vo, 3/6 net.

Political Economy.

Webb (Mrs. S.), *The Case for the Factory Acts*, cr. 8vo, 2/6

History and Biography.

Eggleston (E.), *The Transit of Civilization from England to America in the Seventeenth Century*, 8vo, 6/ net.
Greenidge (A. H. J.), *Roman Public Life*, cr. 8vo, 10/6

Geography and Travel.

Bacon's *Excelsior Atlas of the World*, folio, 3/6
 Boeckett (F. W.), *Some Literary Landmarks for Pilgrims on Wheels*, 12mo, 3 s. net.

Education.

Hooper (F.) and Graham (J.), *Commercial Education at Home and Abroad*, cr. 8vo, 6/

Philology.

Dakyns (H. G.), *The March of the Ten Thousand*, cr. 8vo, 3/6

Science.

Comstock (G. C.), *A Text-Book of Astronomy*, 8vo, 7/6 net.
 Kirby (W. F.), *Familiar Butterflies and Moths*, 4to, 6/
Manual of Medicine, edited by W. H. Allchin: Vol. 3, *Diseases of the Nervous System*, cr. 8vo, 7/6 net.
 Mowbray (J. P.), *A Journey to Nature*, 8vo, 7/6 net.
 Neuburger (H.) and Nothhat (H.), *Technology of Petroleum*, translated by J. G. McIntosh, imp. 8vo, 21/ net.
 Smith (C.) and Bryant (S.), *Euclid's Elements of Geometry*, Books 1-4, 6, and 11, cr. 8vo, 4/6

General Literature.

Clarke (C.), *An Uncongenial Marriage*, cr. 8vo, 6/
 Hancock (A. E.), *Henry Bourland*, cr. 8vo, 6/
 Payne (W.), *The Story of Eva*, cr. 8vo, 6/
 Rhys (G.), *The Wooling of Sheila*, cr. 8vo, 6/
 Roulet (M. F. N.), *God, the King, my Brother*, cr. 8vo, 3/6
 Shore (J.), *Tom Flaherty's Ghost, and other Stories*, 3/6
 Thompson (M.), *Alice of Old Vincennes*, cr. 8vo, 6/
 Wemyss (G.), *The Fly-Wheel*, cr. 8vo, 6/

FOREIGN.**Theology.**

Stall (A.), *Patristische Untersuchungen*, 8m.
 Wobbermin (G.), *Theologie u. Metaphysik*, 4m. 80.
 Zahn (T.), *Grundriss der Geschichte des neutestamentlichen Kanons*, 2m. 10.

Law.

Stoerk (F.), *Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités et autres Actes relatifs aux Rapports de Droit International*, Series 2, Vol. 27, Part 1, 14m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Almanach du Bibliophile, 12fr.
 Belck (W.), *Beiträge zur alten Geographie u. Geschichte Vorderasiens*, Part 1, 3m.
 Hieratische Papyrus aus den königl. Museen zu Berlin, Vol. 1, Part 4, 6m.
 Urkundenbuch der Stadt Basel, Vol. 8, 29m. 50.

History and Biography.

Gay (E.), *Nos Édiles*, 12fr.

Geography and Travel.

Lanzky (G.), *Aux Pays Jaunes*, 3fr. 50.
 Rougé (J.), *Au Beau Pays de Touraine*, 3fr.

Philology.

Aufrecht (T.), *Katalog der Sanskrit-Handschriften der Universitäts-Bibliothek zu Leipzig*, 32m.
 Elias (J.), Osborn (M.), Fabian (W.), u. Alt (C.), *Jahresberichte f. neuere deutsche Literaturgeschichte*, Vol. 8, Part 4, 6m.
 Liebermann (F.), *Über das englische Rechtsbuch Leges Henrici*, 1m. 60.
 Möller (E.), *Beiträge zur Mahdlehre des Islams*, Part 1, 4m.
 Pillet (A.), *Das Fabelau v. den Trois Bossus Ménestrels u. verwandte Erzählungen früher u. später Zeit*, 2m. 80.
 Radloff (W.), *Das Kudatku Bilik des Jusuf Chass-Hadschib aus Balaqun*, Part 2, Section 1, 11m.
 Schücking (L. L.), *Studien üb. die stofflichen Beziehungen der englischen Komödie zur italienischen bis Lilly*, 3m.
 Voretzsch (C.), *Einführung in das Studium der altfranzösischen Sprache*, 5m.
 Wroblewski (L.), *Über die altenglischen Gesetze des Königs Knut*, 1m. 50.

Science.

Beauregard (H.) et Coutière (M.), *Matière Médicale Zoologique*, 12fr.
 Fischer (E.) u. Guth (M.), *Der Neubau des ersten chemischen Instituts der Universität Berlin*, 11m.

General Literature.

Robert (L. de), *Le Mauvais Amant*, 3fr. 50.

BISHOP WESTCOTT.

BISHOP WESTCOTT'S death last Saturday at the age of seventy-six means a severe loss to the Church and the world of learning. Born in 1825, and beginning his education as one of a brilliant circle of boys under Prince Lee at King Edward's School, Birmingham, Westcott laid the foundations of that wide and deep learning which gave him a brilliant career at Cambridge as equal Senior Classic and later Fellow of Trinity. Even in these early days his abilities were marked by the discerning. His long mastership at Harrow (1852-69) was not wholly a success; he did not lack earnestness, or sincerity of purpose, or the graces of scholarship, being an admirable composer in Greek and Latin, but his essentially mystical mind could not hold the schoolboy. He had already at this time an extraordinary range of theological learning, which resulted in the 'History of the New Testament Canon' (1855), 'Introduction to the Study of the Gospels' (1860), and 'The Bible in the Church' (1864). No one was surprised when he was made a canon in 1869, and a year later Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, a post where he wielded

an extraordinary influence for twenty years with don and undergraduate alike.

A man of saintly life, Westcott did not shrink from the unorthodox—indeed, found good in the gospel of doubt when it was stranger than now. He was able to reconcile the claims of the "higher criticism" with his ideas of orthodoxy, and his enthusiasm for systems of thought not definitely religious (as religion was then understood), witnessed in his interesting book on 'Religious Thought in the West,' was notable. His own views, as exhibited in his various work on St. John, many found rather cryptic. 'Westcott and Hort,' the famous recension of the New Testament, was published in 1881, and brought the names of the two scholars before all the world.

In 1890 Westcott was called to succeed Lightfoot as bishop of Durham; and here he won a remarkable success in settling labour disputes, which those who sneer at academic inutility for the larger world would do well to remember. He reconciled an immense body of miners to their work when reconciliation was supposed impossible. A man of singular distinction of face and character, Bishop Westcott was subtle without being extravagantly doctrinal, wide-minded while essentially cultivated. The present day seems less and less likely to produce such a fortunate combination of qualities, or indeed to appreciate them.

Next week we hope to publish an article dealing specially with Westcott's career as a theologian.

CAMPBELL AND MRS. SIDDON'S LIFE.

Hampstead, July 25th, 1901.

IN Mr. Basil Champneys's biography of Coventry Patmore, vol. i. p. 17, mention is made of the charge brought by the elder Patmore against the poet Campbell of neglect in his 'Life of Mrs. Siddons.' Mr. Champneys says:—

"P. G. Patmore had stated that Campbell had turned over the life of Mrs. Siddons to another writer. This charge was satisfactorily disproved in the *Athenæum*, and is further shown to be untrue by a letter in the possession of Dr. Garnett."

The disproof in the *Athenæum* at the time (1854) was complete. It has occurred to me, nevertheless, that the letter in my possession to which Mr. Champneys refers may be worth printing. It is addressed to H. D. Williams, Esq., who must have been an intimate friend. No further address is given, and it has not been through the post. It is conclusive not only as to Campbell's zeal in seeking materials for his work, but as to the generous assistance he received from Francis Place, who had been his coadjutor in the foundation of University College, London. If the "bundle of MSS. the size of a quartern loaf" was ever returned by Campbell, it probably forms part of the extensive collections in manuscript and print bequeathed by Place to the British Museum.

The "cursed volume of Sir T. Lawrence's poetry" is probably some book that had belonged to the late President of the Royal Academy; but if authorship is intended to be implied, the person meant is most likely Sir James Lawrence, author of 'The Empire of the Nairs.'

St. Leonards, August 2nd, 1831.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—I have found at last this cursed volume of Sir T. Lawrence's poetry. Mr. Hayman desires it to be taken to Mr. Keightley. I pray you have the goodness to take it to him. In the accompanying note I have taken the whole blame of the mislaying of the book on myself, as it is exclusively mine.

Have the goodness also to call on Mr. Place, senior, of Charing Cross. He has behaved to me in a manner that exceeds all praise. He had told me in a vague way that he had collected some curious matter relative to our stage. I thought it might be of use to me for the Siddons Life, so I asked him for the use of it, offering to give him any security for the return of his MS. and a fair remuneration. He immediately produced a bundle of MSS. the size of a quartern loaf, read me some admirable

extracts, and, putting the whole into my hand, without a memorandum or inventory, said, "Do what you like with the MSS. I know you too well to be a good fellow to take receipts or memorandums," and he further added, "I will give you the loan of all or any of the books from which I extracted my information." I should be extremely obliged to you, my dear Williams, to call on this worthy and confiding man, and to get from him and forward through Cochrane's House any books that will be likely to be of use to me.

I should also be obliged to you as you are passing her door to call in my name on Mrs. Wilkinson, 23, Baker Street, and ascertain if she be still there, and if there, if she has received my letter from St. Leonards. Mrs. Wilkinson is the lady who is to supply me with information about Mrs. Siddons. She was Mrs. Siddons's most particular friend.

Trusting this will find you well, my dear Williams, and that you have seen the Chancellor,

I remain

Your affectionate friend,

T. CAMPBELL.

This letter is by no means the only instance of the pains taken by Campbell in collecting materials for his biography of Mrs. Siddons. In Miss Jane Williams's biography of the Rev. Thomas Price, author of 'Hanes Cymru,' a Breconshire clergyman, are several letters to him from Campbell with inquiries respecting Mrs. Siddons, who was born at Brecon.

R. GARNETT.

'STUDIES IN DANTE.'

Dalmally Hotel, Dalmally, N.B., July 30th, 1901.

MAY I be allowed to explain that my forthcoming volume of Dante papers, which is to be published by Messrs. Methuen, has been announced under the above title in the *Athenæum* and elsewhere through a misunderstanding? The title 'Studies in Dante,' as is well known to Dante students, has already been appropriated by my friend Dr. Moore for his two volumes lately published by the Clarendon Press. My own volume will be entitled 'Dante Studies and Researches.'

PAGET TOYNBEE.

MR. J. G. CLARKE.

WE regret to announce the death, at the early age of forty-six, of Mr. James Greville Clarke, head of the publishing firm of James Clarke & Co., 13 and 14, Fleet Street, and editor-in-chief of the *Christian World*. The firm are also the proprietors of the *Literary World*, the *Christian World Pulpit*, the *Sunday School Times*, and the *Rosebud*, in the conduct of each of which Mr. J. G. Clarke took a close personal interest. Mr. Clarke was born in London in 1854, and passed from private schools to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1877. His father Mr. James Clarke, founder of the firm, an old "Gallery hand," died in 1888. Mr. James G. Clarke, who succeeded him, had had an apprenticeship under him. He has been assisted in the editorial work by his brother Mr. Herbert Clarke, while Mr. Percy Clarke has had charge of the commercial departments. The late Mr. Clarke largely increased the influence of the most powerful organ of Nonconformity, which has more than held its own against increasing rivalry. He was a man of an exceedingly catholic mind and of a great variety of interests, and made the papers published under his control minister to the general culture and mental broadening of Nonconformists. Eminent Churchmen were often contributors to the *Christian World*, in spite of its militant Nonconformity. Few men read more and knew more of current literature than Mr. Clarke. He was a man of a singularly shrewd judgment, with very definite opinions on religion, books, and men, but his almost morbid dislike of self-advertisement made him somewhat of a recluse. He had a deep sense of his editorial responsibility. No chief was ever in more sympathetic relations with the members of his literary

staff, who feel that they have lost in him a warm personal friend. Mr. Clarke very characteristically left instructions that his body was to be cremated, and the ashes were not to be preserved. He desired that there should be no flowers, no "mourning," and "that nothing may be done to make my death an occasion of gloom." He died on Sunday morning at Tupwood Lodge, Caterham Valley, where he had accumulated a very large library. He leaves a widow and three daughters. He was a J.P. for Suffolk, in which county he had an estate.

A NOTE ON 'WYNNERE AND WASTOURE.'

THE dating of the alliterative poems might well start by settling 'Wynner and Wastoure,' edited by Mr. Israel Gollancz in the Roxburghe Club volume of which the title-giving item is 'The Parlement of the Three Ages.' Mr. Gollancz angles elegantly in many waters, but his basket contains not one successful alliterative date. His explanation of 'Wynner and Wastoure,' too, is as inaccurate as his chronology. Internal evidence, he states in his introduction, definitely fixes *circa* 1350 as the date of that poem, and he connects it historically with various contemporary events, specially reckoning among them an allusion to Scharshill, "evidently as chief of Exchequer," and to the discontent with the friars and the Pope expressed by the Statute of Provisors in 1351. Of the source of the plot of the poem he has no inkling whatever, and as my own discovery of it in Geoffrey of Monmouth was the result largely of chance, it is not for me to reproach him. He did great service by printing the poem, and my wish is to rectify rather than to criticize.

'Wynner and Wastoure' is a dream, which opens with the presentation of two armies about to engage. Next come two royal persons, obviously Edward III. and the Black Prince. The armies, led by Wynner and by Wastoure respectively, are drawn from the nations of Europe, and are ranged under six banners, one bearing a leaden Papal bulla, a second bearing three judges' heads, the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth being expressly identified by the poet as those of the Franciscan, Dominican, Austin, and Carmelite friars—the four mendicant orders. Battle is imminent, and the friars seem likely to carry the day, when the king intervenes; and after a long wrangle between Wynner and Wastoure a royal judgment is pronounced whereby further encounter is stayed. Such is a brief and colourless abstract of a fine poem.

Mr. Gollancz advances several reasons for *circa* 1350. One is that the rival commanders own to having been fed and fostered at Edward's Court for five-and-twenty winters, and 25 Edward III. was 1351. In truth this argument only determines that the poem cannot be earlier than 1351. A second reason is the supposed indirect reference to the Statute of Provisors. In truth this is so indirect as not to exist. What had the Statute of Provisors to do with the friars, the Pope, the judges, and Scharshill? The last point which need be named is the inference to be drawn from mention of Scharshill in connexion with breach of the king's peace. Why, therefore, it should be held to allude to him as a Baron of Exchequer puzzles a mere lawyer-antiquary to understand. Scharshill was Chief Justice of the King's Bench from 1350 down to July, 1357, and plainly in that capacity criminal jurisdiction in Crown pleas was his. Thus there is absolutely nothing left of Mr. Gollancz's date-fixing machinery.

History makes perfectly clear what the poet meant by setting the Pope, the judges, and the friars in the field. In 1356 the Primate of Ireland was accused before the Pope for assailing the privileges of the four mendicant orders. In November, 1357, he made his

"solemn propositions" in support of his charges against them in the Papal Court at Avignon, and the "magna controversia," or "gret strif," described by Murimuth's continuator and by Capgrave, raged for a couple of years—destined to be renewed to further consequence by Wickliffe. Walsingham and Knyghton both also tell of this trouble under the year 1358, adding another embroilment of the time which accounts for the banner of the judges and the mention of Scharshill in the poem. The Bishop of Ely's men burnt a manor of Lady Blanche of Wake, who complained to the king. Various stages of the dispute are recounted in the 'Rolls of Parliament,' ii. 267, and the old 'Year-Books' (edited in 1679) for Trinity term, 29 Edward III. Lady Blanche alleged that her house was burnt "encontre la Pees et la Lei de la terre." Justices were assigned to hear the cause, and the bishop, being found guilty, was delivered over to his episcopal brethren to be kept in custody. On this the Pope was appealed to. He excommunicated the justices, one of whom, we learn from Knyghton, was Scharshill. Serious disturbances ensued from this conflict of legal and ecclesiastical authority, and extremes involved included the violent exhumation of the excommunicated dead. King Edward's intervention was therefore equally indignant and energetic. It needs no telling how completely these episodes annotate Wynner's words in the poem:—

And thies beryns one the bynches with howes [robes or caps]
one lof
That bene knownen and kydde for clerkes of the beste
As gude als Arestle or Austyn the wyse
That alle schent were those schalkes and Scharshill wiste
That saide I prikkede with powere his pees to distourbe.
LI. 314-18.

The trouble evidently was not appeased when the poem was written. Not *circa* 1350, but *circa* 1357-8, is thus the date of 'Wynner and Wastoure,' so decisively associating its powerful author with the opening of the mighty fray between Pope, judges, friars, and the Crown, which, though it began with the friars, was ultimately to involve the overthrow of Rome.

G. N.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

THE CHEQUERS COURT MSS.

ALTHOUGH we may admit the editorial statement that the papers calendared in the present Report "might almost be termed a new series of 'Memorials of the House of Cromwell'" as a genealogical fact, the historical interest of this volume will be found to lie in the military events of the eighteenth century depicted therein. The desperate adventures of the British troops engaged in the war of the Austrian succession are graphically described in a long series of newsletters from Col. Charles Russell to his wife. This gallant officer, who was himself the great-grandson of Oliver Cromwell in the female line, had married a Revett of Chequers Court, to whom we owe the preservation of this correspondence. It is a complete record, as the editor justly observes, of "the life of the army from day to day," which we doubtless see at its best as represented by the doings of "this little group of old Etonians and English Guardsmen, in the middle of the eighteenth century, with their enthusiasm for their work and their diligent care of their men."

Col. Russell's letters cover the period between 1742 and 1747, but the campaign of 1745 is not represented in this collection. The description of the battle of Dettingen is a valuable contribution to the literature of the campaign. The blame for the failure to follow up the victory of the allies is here thrown upon Carteret. Col. Russell is a somewhat severe critic of the strategy of the English generals and of the plan of the campaign, but he has nothing but praise for the "great

bravery of our English infantry, which is hardly to be paralleled." Besides military intelligence, there are some interesting impressions of persons and places to be found in this part of the Report. The campaigns of Marlborough are touched upon in the correspondence of Lord Cutts, which occupies the greater part of the second section of this volume. These papers, however, are of comparatively slight importance, and the abstracts given here might perhaps have been curtailed with advantage. This correspondence extends over the whole of the reign of Queen Anne. The papers relating to the family of the great Protector, which occupy the first section of the Report, have a sentimental interest rather than any real historical value.

It would be difficult to praise too highly the pains which have evidently been taken in the preparation of this Report. Parallel MSS. in other collections have been judiciously referred to, together with the printed texts, and the names and rank of the multitude of army men familiarly referred to by the writers of these newsletters have been supplied in the index. There are a few obvious misprints, and the editor's desire to be of assistance to the reader has sometimes led to a confusion of explanatory titles in the index, as when Alexander Lindsay is described as fourth Earl of Crawford. On the other hand, without the assistance of this index the volume would have been of comparatively little value, even though it is preceded by an introduction of exceptional merit.

SHERIDAN'S 'CRITIC.'

ATTENTION has been recently drawn in the *Athenæum* to some errors occurring in the description of books advertised for sale in Messrs. Sotheby's catalogues. Mistakes of this kind are apt to mislead intending purchasers, and early correction is therefore desirable. I notice that in the sale of May 18th last (lot 545) a copy of Sheridan's 'Critic,' first edition, 1781, in green morocco extra, gilt edges, sold for 3l. 5s. To this lot the following note was appended: "The genuine first issue (98 pages), the later editions (96 pages) were published with a half-title, but the first issue had none." I do not know the authority for this statement, which is certainly incorrect. I have in my possession a very fine copy of the first edition, which is entirely uncut, and which has a half-title as follows: "The Critic: | or, | A Tragedy Rehearsed. | [Price One Shilling and Six-Pence.]" The full collation is as follows: Half-title as above, verso blank, one unpaginated leaf; engraved title, verso blank, one leaf; [Dedication] To Mrs. Greville, pp. [i], ii; Prologue, pp. [iii], iv; Dramatis Personæ, p. [v]; p. vi, blank and unnumbered; text, pp. [1]-98; p. 99, blank; p. 100, advertisement of plays and farces by Garrick, &c., published by T. Becket. There is no mention of this half-title in the collations of the book given in the catalogue of the Rowfant library or in that of Mr. Gosse's collection, and I therefore imagine that in the majority of bound copies it was cancelled.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold last week the following books: Calendar of State Papers, 53 vols., 21l. 10s. Hall's Royal Gallery of Art, India proofs, 11l. Annual Register, 144 vols., 1758-1819, 21l. Thackeray's Miscellanies, 4 vols. wanting vol. 3. Thackeray's own copy, with his monogram, 12l. 15s. The English Spy, 2 vols., 1825-6, 24l. Pyne's Royal Residences, 1819, 14l. 10s. Daniell's Oriental Scenery, 142 coloured plates, 12l. 10s. Almanach de Gotha, 115 vols., 17l. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, first edition, imperfect, 1766, 43l. Heidelberg's Gallery of Fashion, 1794-1802, 41l. 10s. Rigaud,

Vues de Paris, 1752, &c., 20l. Freeman's Norman Conquest, 6 vols., 1877-9, 9l. Lilly-white's Cricket Scores, 13 vols., 1862-80, 7l. 15s. Holstenius, Codex Regularium Monasticarum, 6 vols., Aug. Vind., 1757, 17l. 10s. Survey of Western Palestine (11), 1880-4, 14l. Thos. Lodge's Rosalynde, first edition, 1590, 210l. Kipling's Works, 19 vols., 1897-1900, 10l. Barham's Ingoldsby Legends, first edition, 3 vols., 1840-47, 14l. 10s. Molière, Œuvres, 6 vols., Paris, 1734, 10l. 15s. Daniell's African Scenery, 1804, 11l. 5s. Montaigne in English, by Florio, first edition, 1603, 76l. Lafontaine, Fables Choiesies, plates by Oudry, grand papier d'Hollande, Paris, 1755-9, 77l. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, sixth edition of the first part, 1681, 18l. Browning's Bells and Pomegranates, first edition, 1841-6, 20l. 5s. Breviarium ad usum Parisiensem, Paris, J. Du Pre, 1492, 39l. Challenger Voyage, 32 vols., 1885-95, 21l. Alken's Delineations of Different Field Sports, 24 plates, 75l.

Literary Gossip.

MR. MEREDITH TOWNSEND, who was for twelve years connected with the *Friend of India*, is about to publish with Messrs. Constable & Co. his studies on 'Asia and Europe.' They should meet with acceptance as the result, not of the tour or two which make a modern "expert" book, but of a long life devoted to the relations between the two continents. The subjects discussed include the retention of India by England, the Asiatic type of mind, the future of the negro, Islam and Christianity, and some account of perhaps the only people who preserve any personal dignity, the Arabs. Mr. Townsend may be expected to be as judicious as his own paper on points which have made fanatics at home as well as abroad. The book will be issued before the middle of this month, Messrs. Putnam's Sons being responsible for the American edition.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & Co. have also arranged to issue a new edition of the novels of Mr. George Meredith. The volumes will be of the size known, we think, as "pott octavo." After various experiments a special paper has been secured which is suitable for what will really be a pocket edition. Though recently there have been several reprints of books out of copyright in a similar form, no living author's works have, we believe, been issued in this style. The books will be as attractive as possible; they will be bound in red cloth, gilt top, and will have no other ornamentation than the author's autograph on the side. In view of the increasing popularity which Mr. Meredith's works have obtained after many years, and the fact that the old edition has long been out of print, this pocket edition at half-a-crown seems likely to score a big success. The text will be that of the finally revised *édition de luxe*. The shorter pieces, 'The Tale of Chloe,' 'Farina,' 'The Case of General Ople,' and in fact all the short stories which Mr. Meredith has written, will be included.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have made arrangements for the following additional volumes in their well-known series of 'English Men of Letters': 'Tennyson,' by Sir Alfred Lyall; 'George Eliot,' by Mr. Leslie Stephen, who wrote on the novelist in the 'Dictionary of National Biography'; 'Crabbe,' by Canon Ainger; 'Hazlitt,' by Mr. Augustine Birrell; 'Matthew Arnold,'

by Mr. Herbert Paul; 'Jane Austen,' by Prof. H. C. Beeching; and 'Richardson,' by Mr. Austin Dobson.

'THE WEST INDIES AND THE EMPIRE' is the title given to a book by Mr. H. de R. Walker, the author of 'Australian Democracy,' which Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish shortly. The author devotes considerable space to the sugar question, confining himself to the West Indian point of view. Other industries he discusses with special reference to the work of the Imperial Department of Agriculture; and he considers also the question of the negro and the coolie as regards education, the possession of land, their aptitude for the exercise of the franchise, and their general prospects. Finally he treats of the system of taxation and administration, and touches upon the relations of the West Indies with the British Empire and the United States.

THERE is to be a Pan-Celtic Congress at Dublin from the 20th of this month to the 23rd inclusive, of which *Celtia* publishes the provisional programme, and of which we hope to include a report. A good gathering of delegates is expected, including Bretons in their national costume and a strong Welsh contingent, forming a real Bardic Gorsedd. An exhibition of modern Celtic literature is promised during the week. More important, perhaps, is the announcement that the affair will be serious, rather than a mere theatrical display or occasion for ranting. We expect, in fact, solid results from the sections for modern Celtic languages and Celtic philology and archaeology, and hope that there will be as little as possible of the "hysterics" which have been associated with the Celt.

MESSRS. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co. (their premises, No. 317, Strand, and Drury House, having been acquired by the London County Council for the Strand improvement scheme) are removing some of their departments to 16, James Street, Haymarket, next Tuesday. The new establishment, within a short distance of Charing Cross, has been specially fitted up to meet the requirements of the business. The branches to be moved concern the wholesale newspaper and periodical trade, stationery, and bookbinding.

DURING the autumn a volume of records of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn for the period 1569-1669 is to be issued by order of the Benchers. The title will be 'The Pension Book of Gray's Inn,' and the contents will include the orders made by the Benchers in Pension assembled, together with letters received by them and accounts. The work has been edited by the Rev. R. J. Fletcher, Reader of Gray's Inn, who supplies an introduction and notes. The text contains, among other matters of interest, a good many entries relating to Francis Bacon.

THE full report by Sir Harry Johnston on Uganda is not very much longer than his preliminary report presented a year ago, and it does not contain anything of importance which might not have been expected from the hints given in the earlier document. It has, however, a good deal of historical interest, for it gives a complete record of the affairs of Uganda from the time when the province first began to excite the attention of our explorers; and it also includes

a map of the Protectorate. The northern part towards Abyssinia is marked "boundary undefined," and colours as a portion of the Rudolph Province territories which are in the actual occupation of Abyssinia, and over which we are never likely to be able to assert authority. The report contains a good deal of discussion of the various forms of tropical fever, in which Prof. Koch is attacked. Sir Harry Johnston is an expert on the subject, as he has suffered oftener from blackwater fever than any other living European.

OUR attention has been called to some early Romance lines oddly parallel to the horse-race verses of James VI. which we recently quoted in our review of 'Lusus Regius,' edited by Mr. Rait:—

Le filz le Roy y mesement
Qui bien cuidoit estre gangnant
Car cuidoit avoir meilleur destrier
Que on peut nulle part trouver;
Mais au derrein ce fu pour néant,
Que Bovez fut trestous passant
Par la force de son destrier,
Qui en mains lieux lui fu mestier,
Ce fu Arondel [i.e., the earl, beheaded
1397] le courant:
N'est meilleur ou firmament.

The quotation is made from 'Le Livre du Chevalier Errant' as given in a note to the 'Chronique de la Traison et Mort de Richart Deux Roy D'Engleterre' (Eng. Hist. Soc., ed. 1846), p. 136.

THE novelist Merezhkovski, to whose work we referred a fortnight ago in our survey of Russian literature, has given Mr. Herbert Trench—who will be remembered as the author of a recent excellent book of verse—sole authority to translate his works into English. 'The Death of the Gods' is the first portion of his trilogy under the title of 'Christ and Antichrist.' Messrs. Constable & Co. have arranged to publish the three volumes in due course. The issue of 'The Death of the Gods' will have to be delayed until the 16th of this month to allow for the simultaneous publication of the American authorized edition by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. This is the first book of this Russian novelist to be offered to English readers, and as his work has attracted considerable attention in both France and Germany, as well as in Russia, it should meet with a good hearing in England and America. Our Russian correspondent considers him very erudite, but hardly a master of arrangement, which is necessary in dealing with so big a theme as the pagan and Christian elements in man. The subject of the first volume, the career of Julian the Apostate, is certainly most fascinating.

MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED's new novel 'The Insane Root' will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in the early autumn. The story is founded upon the idea that a man by the exercise of immense will-power enters the body of a handsome rival when, by the action of chloroform, the soul of his victim is temporarily absent. He is therefore in the position to make love to the woman who loves his rival. A mandrake figures picturesquely in the novel.

WE are glad to notice that Sheffield University College is encouraging the study of modern languages, and has appointed Dr. A. T. Baker as Professor of French,

and Dr. K. Wichmann to a similar chair in German. Dr. Baker did well at Cambridge in his subject, and has also studied in Germany and produced creditable work on old and modern French.

We are glad to hear that William Morris's autograph copies of all his larger works and several smaller ones, thirty-six volumes, mainly folios, are not yet to leave this country. They have been secured by that great admirer of the poet, his firm friend too, Mr. Lawrence Hodson, of Compton Hall, near Wolverhampton, who shared Morris's love for Chaucer, and whose purchases of MSS. of the 'Canterbury Tales' we have from time to time recorded.

MR. W. H. ALLNUTT, formerly of the Bodleian, some years ago found in Lord Clifden's library a fragment of the unique fifteenth-century prose English translation of the French romance of 'Pierre de Provence.' The fragment is to be printed for the Early English Text Society in Dr. Furnivall's new edition of his 'Political, Religious, and Love Poems' (1866), with a short sketch of the French romance, in its black-letter text, before and after the MS. fragments, so as to complete their story.

THE hot weather must be accountable for an unusual crop of errors in leading publications. A very strong number of the *Fortnightly* is marred by the attribution in the first article to "Mr. Lloyd Morgan" of the performances of Mr. Lloyd George, M.P.; and another important article which follows makes a mistake of a hundred years in the date of a great naval battle, with most ludicrous effect.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"In your review of the fourth volume of the new edition of Byron's poems it is rightly said, 'The portrait of Sheridan illustrative of the monody is thoroughly admirable; it is a photoculpture from the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the possession of Mrs. Horace Pym at Foxwold Chase.' A reader of these words might fancy that this portrait is now reproduced for the first time. Nothing in the volume itself would make him think otherwise. But a reproduction of this portrait appeared as a frontispiece to the first volume of Mr. Fraser Rae's biography of Sheridan. The late Mr. Pym permitted Messrs. Bentley & Son to have the portrait photographed. Possibly Mrs. Pym has given the like permission to Mr. Murray, yet it may not be superfluous to state that the reading public had the opportunity of seeing a few years ago a photographic reproduction of this 'admirable' portrait."

WE must express our deep sympathy with Mr. Edward Bell, of the well-known firm of Messrs. George Bell & Sons, on the loss of his daughter in the recent sad accident on the Matterhorn.

THE organizations of secondary teachers, undeterred by their disillusion in the Education Bill of 1901, have been exchanging views, in the hope of arriving at a common formulation of their ideas in regard to secondary legislation. A conference will be held in the autumn, the result of which, it is expected, will be a joint representation to the Government in the interests of the independent secondary schools likely to be affected by the creation of the new local authorities.

PREPARATIONS are being made by the National Education Association, and other bodies interested in elementary education,

for an active campaign in the autumn and winter against the declared intention of the Government to take the control of the elementary schools out of the hands of the elected boards.

THE twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Library Association will be held, by invitation of the local authorities of Plymouth and Devonport, in those towns on August 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, for the transaction of business and the festivities which are customary on such occasions.

GENERAL BRIALMONT is writing a new work on the question of army reform in Belgium.

THE death is announced of Dr. Johannes Schmidt, Professor of Indo-Germanic Philology at the University of Berlin.

PROF. HIDDER, who for many years held the Chair of Swiss History in the University of Berne, died in that city on July 17th, in his eighty-fourth year. He is best known by his admirable and widely circulated 'Schweizergeschichte für das Volk.'

A STATUE of the Alsatian novelist and dramatist Erckmann, the literary colleague of Chatrian, is to be unveiled at Lunéville this month. Near the figure of the author is a maiden of Alsace in the local costume, who stretches her hand across the German frontier to offer a flower to Erckmann. The flower is a forget-me-not; and an exact reproduction of a German frontier stone marked "D" (Deutschland) indicates that the writer and his admirer are standing in different countries.

A PARLIAMENTARY PAPER on the trade of Constantinople, published in the series of Diplomatic and Consular Reports, deals with matters somewhat wider than would be supposed from the title, and in connexion with railway construction in Asia gives plans of the proposed railways as far as Baghdad and the Persian frontier on the one side, and Egypt on the other.

WE note the appearance of the following Parliamentary Papers: Education, Scotland, General Report for the Western Division, 1900 (2d.); Report of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund (6d.); British Museum, Accounts for the Year 1900 (9d.); Education, England and Wales, Public Elementary Schools Warned (1d.); Trade Report, France, Openings for British Trade in the Bordeaux Consular District (1d.); Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops (6s. 4d.); and Report on the Sight Tests used in the Mercantile Marine (3d.).

SCIENCE

The Bolivian Andes: a Record of Climbing and Exploration in the Years 1898 and 1900. By Sir Martin Conway. (Harper & Brothers.)

MANY qualities go to the writing of a book of travel fit for something more than the circulating library. Varied interests, a mind open to receive accurate impressions both of nature and man, a keen eye for the picturesque, the experience that gives the power of judging by comparison, a temper and style that do not unduly emphasize the personal pronoun—all these are needed. In

his present volume Sir M. Conway proves himself a model traveller. The country he describes, Bolivia and the long range of snowy peaks that are reflected in the broad waters of Lake Titicaca, is fresh and full of interest for the intelligent reader. To climb was perhaps the first object of the author's journeys, but he had evidently other aims; and though he is at pains to put pleasure first and business afterwards, mountaineering rather gives the flavour than is the main substance of his book.

The wanderer who turns towards South America must be prepared from the start to face revolutions and earthquakes on the isthmus of Panama. Sir M. Conway found the population in full enjoyment of the national game, "our substitute for cricket," as a Colombian gentleman described revolution. His train entered the town of Panama "between two lines of some two thousand fighting men, separated by less than a quarter of a mile and pumping lead at one another from Mauser rifles." After spending a week at Panama he "concluded, as I believe every one concludes who investigates the matter, that the canal can be and will be finished at no very distant date and no very vast expenditure of money, and this whether the Nicaragua canal is made or not." This conclusion will be a surprise to many who have not studied the problem on the spot.

Landing at Lima, the traveller climbed by the Oroya railway, which, "starting from sea level, takes you in nine hours to an altitude somewhat higher than that of the top of Mont Blanc." The rapid change of level produced symptoms resembling those of sea-sickness in the majority of the passengers. Having returned to the coast, he landed again at Mollendo, the port of La Paz, a town situated at a height of 12,000 ft. on the further side (and in a depression) of the great upland known as the Puna, part of which is occupied by the waters of Lake Titicaca. From La Paz one of the loftiest peaks of the Bolivian Andes, Illimani, 21,200 ft., is a conspicuous and noble object. Its summit was successfully climbed by Sir Martin Conway and his Alpine guides, both Italians from Val Tournanche. As in most remote countries, the difficulties of the ascent were greatly enhanced by the trouble with native porters. But the actual climbing was far from easy, and after a rock wall had been surmounted the crevasses of the upper region required considerable engineering. The rarity of the air also had its effect on the powers of the climbers. Sir Martin Conway's experiences in this matter are valuable. But it is a mistake to take those of any single person as general. The one fact that has been indisputably established in the discussion so far is that in different cases and in diverse places the effects of altitude vary from slight lassitude to complete prostration, even up to 22,000 ft. Nor does the experience of other recent climbers seem wholly to corroborate our author's assumption that the power of resistance to cold in the human frame is greatly lessened at 20,000 ft.

The mountaineers' second expedition failed in its object, inasmuch as the dangerous condition of the final slope, owing to new snow, forced them to stop 300 ft. below

the top of Mount Sorata, 21,700 ft. The peak will, Sir M. Conway thinks, prove accessible under more usual conditions to future climbers.

The general reader, exhausted by the numerous accounts of mountain adventure he has been lately invited to peruse, may turn from the story of these climbs, well as it is told, to the pages in which the author puts before him the general aspect of the Bolivian Andes. The great mountains themselves are imposing; the range has continuity, prominent peaks, and a fine expanse of snow and glacier. But the region which surrounds it is pictured rather as strange than beautiful—a desert of brown, dry, dusty soil, enveloped in burning sunshine, and only dotted here and there with pleasant oases of cultivation. Of one of these *fincas*, or farms, we have a fascinating description:—

"In the morning I was taken over the orchards of Cotana and shown the great plantations of peach-trees, all then in blossom, and the orchards of custard-apples, granadillas, oranges, lemons, and vines. The whole place had been laid out with an eye to landscape gardening. Charming arbors were erected at pretty points of view. Under the shadow of splendid trees we found a brick-lined swimming-bath, with a little bathing-house built beside it and a streamlet flowing through—an ideal place for a plunge. I afterwards learnt that such a swimming-bath is a common adjunct to the fruit-growing *fincas* of Bolivia."

Near this farm and above it lay many signs of an older civilization—grazing lands scored with ancient tracks, countless terraces and traces of irrigation aqueducts no longer used, foundations of fallen buildings. Convinced by his failure on Sorata that the season for climbing was past, Sir M. Conway turned to surveying, with a view to correcting the altitudes assigned to the great peaks. In this he was greatly hindered by the Indian villagers, who looked on his proceedings as either a pernicious form of magic or a preliminary to the confiscation of their lands. The surveyors were persistently stoned and their signals destroyed, until the assistance of a guard had been obtained from the officials at La Paz.

It is somewhat difficult to draw any definite conclusion from the traveller's tale as to the real character of the Bolivian Government. It would appear to be weak, but honest. "Bolivia is by no means a homogeneous country; it is formed by the union of provinces differing from one another to the most marked extent." Owing to local jealousies, which culminated lately in a war to decide which town should be the capital, the development of any isolated part of the country is difficult. Yet we are told that security for property is good, and the silver mines are worked without hindrance from the Government, which shows no disposition to confiscate the legitimate results of commercial enterprise. To the possible development of such enterprise Sir M. Conway devotes several chapters, evidently the result of careful and impartial inquiry on the spot. One of the most important and growing industries of this region is the rubber trade. The forests that feed it grow below 3,000 ft. on the lower eastern slopes of the Cordillera. Their produce has consequently to be carried on mules over passes of 16,000 ft. to the Pacific port of

Mollendo. The questions of transport and of labour are the most urgent. If these difficulties can be solved the trade is likely to maintain its present rapid rate of progression. In the five years between 1893 and 1898 it increased from 37,587 to 491,087 lb.

Two thousand feet above the rubber forests lies a zone of grazing land, ranged over by herds of cattle gone wild, which may at some future time attract the attention of stock-raisers.

Of the mineral wealth of the Bolivian highlands Sir M. Conway entertains a high opinion. He admits that "between the landslips, the floods, and the boulders" gold-washing has not hitherto proved a great success. But he speaks of the town of Sorata as "the portal of a great gold region, not improbably as rich and important as the Rand," of which "Puerto Ballivian will be the Johannesburg." And of this region he says, "There hardly exists in the world an area by nature richer, or more beautiful, or better adapted for colonization by white men than this splendid belt of the north-eastern foothills of the Cordillera Real." We read also of inexhaustible tin mines and of a silver mine where "an inrush of water submerged five million dollars' worth of silver ore at the moment in sight." It will not be our author's fault if speculation fails to fasten on this new and possibly promising field.

The reader, however, who cares as little for the ventures of the Stock Exchange as for those of the mountaineer may yet follow Sir M. Conway's narrative with interest. His pen moves quickly and pleasantly, bringing before our eyes a series of novel pictures of a singular region, that while tropical in situation is alpine in altitude, and seems therefore likely to become some day prosperous and well populated. As yet the white population is hardly sufficient to overawe the native Indians, a circumstance which has its advantage, since the need of union for self-defence is in Bolivia a check to the tendency of all South American republics to civil war.

The illustrations given are numerous, but they are for the most part ill reproduced, and have no merit except as adjuncts to the text. The absence of a map is greatly to be regretted.

L'Afrique Australe mise à jour Entièrement, par Onésime Reclus (Paris, Hachette), deals very fully and ably with the whole of South Africa to the south of the Zambezi. The author deserves credit for the attractive and generally accurate manner in which he renders an account of the physical features, the resources, and the inhabitants of the region with which he deals. His sympathies, almost as a matter of course, are most thoroughly with the Boers, but he deserves to be commended for not joining the vast majority of his countrymen in the violent abuse of everything English to which we have become accustomed. He freely recognizes the higher level of civilization reached by the English, and even admits that the hope of an eventual Boer ascendancy is seriously threatened—socially, commercially, and intellectually—by the influence of the English language, English educational institutions, and English literature. We are not prepared to accept the author's estimate of at most 250,000 English throughout South Africa face to face with at least 550,000 Boers.

MR. A. BEAZELEY has produced a standard work on the *Reclamation of Land from Tidal Waters* (Crosby Lockwood & Son). It may be regarded as a new and improved edition of 'The Practice of Embanking Lands from the Sea,' by the late John Wiggins. In separate chapters the following practical questions are dealt with in a businesslike and interesting manner: the site; the bank; drainage; maintenance and repair; warping; cultivation of the land after reclamation; examples, values, and rents. A final chapter, dealing with the legal aspects of the subject and the parties to works of reclamation, has been specially prepared by Mr. R. M. Johns, of the Middle Temple. Had Mr. Beazeley discarded Wiggins's prolonged and antiquated system of sweetening the land after enclosure, and advocated the system of washing which has been so successfully carried out by the Aboukir Company in the Nile Delta, the only real flaw in an otherwise excellent book would have been got rid of. People interested in reclamation will nevertheless find it will well repay a careful perusal.

The Principles of Vegetable Gardening. By L. H. Bailey. (Macmillan & Co.)—Prof. Bailey has produced another useful volume in the "Rural Science Series," of which he is editor. The book is interestingly written. It is brimful of practical facts relating to vegetable gardening, and is splendidly illustrated. It will repay perusal by those who are interested in the subject on both sides of the Atlantic, although the American reader will probably get the best value for his money, owing to so many of the practical references being to American experiences.

Animals of Africa, by H. A. Bryden (Sands & Co.), is one of the "Library for Young Naturalists" series, and no one is better qualified to treat the subject in a popular manner than the author of 'Kloof and Karroo' and similar works. Mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, and invertebrates are all described with sufficient precision for the youthful reader, and grown-up persons may derive much instruction as well as pleasure from the perusal of this little book, if they will overlook a few unnecessary attempts at simplicity in "writing down" to suit the supposed intellectual limitations of children. The illustrations by Mr. E. Caldwell are as good as could be expected in a work of this description, and there is a good index.

WHEN we noticed (*Athenæum*, August 12th, 1899, p. 229) the *Bulletin* of the U.S. National Museum (Washington) which contained the catalogue, by Drs. Jordan and Evermann, of the 'Fishes of North and Middle America,' we noted that the illustrations would follow. An atlas of nearly four hundred plates, dated 1900, has lately reached us; it appropriately completes this almost colossal work.

CHEMICAL LITERATURE.

Practical Electro-Chemistry. By Bertram Blount, F.I.C. (Constable & Co.)—Although electro-chemical processes, many of which have already proved of the greatest industrial importance, owe their origin in nearly every case to the work of Faraday, yet hitherto there has been no book published in English dealing at all comprehensively with them. The present work to a certain extent fills the gap, though it is hardly so complete in some respects as we should like. Historical matter has been for the most part omitted, for the sake of conciseness. In the introductory chapter the relation between the output of a given process and the energy necessary for that output has been dealt with somewhat fully for a simple case, and the relative value of electro-chemical and purely chemical or metallurgical processes is referred to. The description of the winning and refining of metals by electrolytic means in aqueous solution, in igneous solution, and in the electric furnace, occupies three

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chapters; and others are devoted to electro-deposition; the decomposition of common salt, with manufacture of alkali and chlorine; the electrolytic manufacture of organic compounds and fine chemicals, which includes electric tanning; with a final chapter on power and its sources. There are nearly fifty woodcuts to illustrate the processes. Naturally, of the metals, copper occupies the most space, for the electrolytic refining of copper is the largest of all electrolytic industries; it has attained its greatest development in the United States. Aluminium is at the present time produced solely by electrolytic methods, and it is the only metal used in the arts which has that distinction. Up to twenty years ago no serious attempt had been made to manufacture aluminium electrolytically; this fact is an indication of the growth of electric processes. The chapter on alkali, chlorine, and their products is by no means so full as some students may wish; but it is very difficult to get definite information of the working of new processes, and we must hope for more details in a future edition. The book will prove useful to young chemists, and may induce others to study this branch of industry; for the manufacturer it is hardly complete enough, nor does it give enough detail. Yet as an addition to the literature of the subject and as a forerunner of a larger work it is worthy of commendation.

Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Organic and Inorganic. By F. Mollwo Perkin, Ph.D. (Longmans & Co.)—Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin, the head of the Chemistry Department of the Borough Polytechnic Institution, London, recognizes the difficulty of getting students of chemistry to apply their theoretical knowledge to aid them in their practical laboratory work, and also the difficulty they find in bringing their practical knowledge to bear in making clear theoretical problems. He has therefore endeavoured to produce a book on qualitative analysis in which theory and practice are more or less dovetailed. In the result the practical side is much more developed, and we think rightly so, than the theoretical. Still the small amount of theoretical considerations introduced—naturally almost entirely drawn from the work of Prof. Ostwald—should give the student a much more intelligent interest in his laboratory work, and enable him to form sounder conclusions and map out better plans of analysis in particular instances than is usually the case with the aid of a cut-and-dried scheme only. The author follows Ostwald's theory of solution and ionization, but has not yet had the courage to adopt entirely the terms *anion* and *cation* for the negative and positive radicles as they exist in solution. The old terms "acid" and "base" will die hard. As far as the analytical schemes for the separation of metals and acid radicles are concerned they are excellent, and one or two somewhat uncommon but good methods are introduced, as, for example, in the arsenic group. The organic part contains reactions and separations of various organic acids, alcohols, phenols, aldehydes, sugars, alkaloids, &c., and will be found distinctly useful. The author, we are glad to see, cautions students who use this book against supposing that when they have worked through it they will know organic chemistry. As he points out, it is impossible to give a general scheme for the separation of organic substances. "Separations can only be carried out by the student having an intimate acquaintance with theoretical as well as with practical chemistry." This is essentially a book to be commended.

The Periodic Classification and the Problem of Chemical Evolution. By George Rudorf, B.Sc. (Whittaker & Co.)—The first and larger part of this work is devoted to the history of the periodic classification and the properties of the elements and of their chief compounds, with special reference to that classification. The book is

dedicated to Prof. W. Ramsay, who has furnished a list of the more important physical properties of the new gaseous elements helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon. The second part of the book is devoted to the problem of chemical evolution, and to this Sir Norman Lockyer contributes notes. Some short appendices give lists of atomic weights and of physical coefficients and properties of the elements and some simple compounds, and notes on the kinetic theory of gases and its consequences. The chapters which discuss the relations between the atomic weights, the relations between the properties of the elements and their atomic weights, and the relations between the properties of the chief compounds and the atomic weights of the electro-positive elements in them are carefully written, and give references to all the important papers on the subject. The portion which deals with the problem of chemical evolution is interesting, and the facts and speculations are well arranged. The author produces the evidence in favour of elements being complexes of some primary matter or protyle, and of hydrogen being that protyle or *Urstoff*. Proofs from the atomic weights and from stellar evidence are brought forward, in the latter case Sir Norman Lockyer's work and speculations being particularly summarized. At the end of the book is a short chapter on the constitution of matter, mentioning the various hypotheses, from those of Democritus and Leucippus to that of Flavian Flawitsky propounded in 1896. It is a useful book, compiled and written with care and skill.

Modern Chemistry: Theoretical.—*Modern Chemistry: Systematic.* By William Ramsay, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Dent & Co.)—These volumes belong to the "Temple Cyclopaedic Primers," and they are truly "volumes of condensed information introductory to great subjects..... adapted at once to the needs of the general public, and forming introductions to the special studies of scholars and students." Dr. Ramsay has succeeded in condensing into a small compass, but in a lucid manner, a very large amount of information on the subject of chemistry. The volume on theoretical chemistry is specially to be commended. It not only deals clearly with all the subjects and laws to be found in any introduction to the science, but also clearly, though necessarily concisely, with such subjects as electrolytic dissociation or ionization, Raoult's law, osmotic pressure, and isomerism, including stereo-isomerism; it concludes with a short chapter on energy. In the classification of the elements due credit is given to Newland for his "law of octaves," and the newly discovered elements helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon are assigned their proper places in the periodic system. The hand of the master is visible throughout the book. The second part, on systematic chemistry, does not lend itself so much to novel treatment, but here again the author has marshalled an army of facts with great skill and so as to show their intimate relation with each other, and has introduced many carbon compounds into the array. These little books are attractively got up, and we wish them a wide circulation.

ELEANOR A. ORMEROD.

By the death of Miss Ormerod we have lost a great entomologist and a good naturalist. We say great entomologist advisedly. It is perhaps too much the practice to acclaim a vast knowledge of names and forms as constituting distinction. Such knowledge does attain, perhaps, to the sublimity of our earlier classical scholars, but it does not give the slightest satisfaction to the astonished outsider, who wants to know the good of it all. If we were asked today to defend the study of entomology as that of a practical science, we should not hesitate to refer to the life-work of Miss Ormerod and her twenty-four published annual reports. These

are all strictly to the point; they are written in good English without any literary embellishments, sometimes as restrained as the narrative of a Blue-book, but never diffuse; always addressed primarily to the agriculturist and stock-rearer, and with the object of lessening the ravages of insects. To Miss Ormerod an insect must have been nearly always studied in its pestilential potentialities, and from her enraged and impoverished husbandmen sought advice and protection as others apply to the men at Scotland Yard. This remarkable woman has for years voluntarily done the work of a self designed and constituted bureau of economic entomology.

Miss Ormerod was born on May 11th, 1828, at Sedbury Park, Gloucestershire, being the third and youngest daughter of George Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., the author of the well-known 'History of Cheshire,' who belonged to the Lancashire branch of the Ormerods of Ormerod, which began with Oliver Ormerod shortly after the end of the seventeenth century. Her mother was the eldest daughter of John Latham, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow and sometime President of the Royal College of Physicians. The family was wealthy and generally talented, Miss Ormerod herself, at an early age, being the first lady to be admitted as a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society. In later years—1900—the University of Edinburgh conferred on her the LL.D., the highest honorary distinction within its power. This was also the first time that a lady had received such honours in the Scottish capital, so that Miss Ormerod had, in her own modest and essentially retiring manner, well maintained the intellectual recognition of her sex. Other honours attended her career. She was decorated as silver medalist by the Royal Horticultural Society, received as lecturer by the Government Department at South Kensington, became a gold and silver medalist of the University of Moscow, and was for ten years consulting entomologist of the Royal Agricultural Society. But we doubt whether Miss Ormerod really coveted any of these distinctions, though equally certain that they gave her the highest pleasure as marks of appreciation. Hers was such a lovable personality that one sometimes forgot her real scientific attainments; and after all a real student loves his work better than its reward.

As stated before, her life's task was self-imposed; she published little compared with what she really did in the cause of economic entomology. To receive and reply to some 1,500 letters yearly—and only those who have received such inquiries can estimate the hopeless nature of some of them, written often by people who will not take the least intelligent interest in their troubles themselves—is no light task when each reply must be a special instruction. Consequently much of the work done was of a private character; it did not lend itself to publicity, and Miss Ormerod was not one to desire it, and always seemed to choose the subordinate rôle of prompter rather than play a leading part. Such individualities are rare, but the work they achieve is generally of an abiding nature; and we believe that in spite of this quiet manner, which is so little in the style of the advertising of the day, Miss Ormerod has left the reputation of a great entomologist.

Science Gossip.

MESSRS. FREDERICK WARNE & Co. have nearly ready for issue a new work by Mr. Edward Step, F.L.S. The book, which will be an addition to the "Library of Natural History Romance," is entitled 'Shell Life: an Introduction to the British Mollusca.' Mr. Step deals with the marine, fresh-water, and terrestrial mollusca, explaining the forms of the

shell and the enclosed animal by the habit and habitat of the creature.

AMONG the specimens of living plants sent home by Prof. v. Wettstein, the leader of the Austrian botanizing expedition in Brazil, there are more than a hundred species of orchids and several Aroidæ which are not to be found in the botanical gardens of Europe.

A REPORT on Chemical Instruction in Germany and the Growth and Present Condition of the German Chemical Industries has been issued in the series of Diplomatic and Consular Reports, at the price of 4d.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Baron von Erlanger announcing the safe arrival of his expedition at Mombasa.

THE Haller Memorial Committee has published an interesting 'Festschrift,' the profits of which go to the memorial fund. It contains a photographic reproduction of one of the portraits of A. von Haller; a sketch of his life, by Prof. Blösch; an appreciation of Haller as a poet, by Prof. Hirzel; Haller's contributions to the medical sciences, by Prof. Ad. Valentin; his labours in mineralogical and geological science, by Prof. Bachmann; Haller as a botanist, by Prof. L. Fischer; and a catalogue of his published works. According to the report of the committee, the subscriptions are coming in satisfactorily, not only from all parts of Switzerland, but from abroad also.

THE Russian naturalist Michael Venjukov, who died at Paris on July 17th, in his seventieth year, was in the Russian military service till 1877. He was a great traveller, and the author of a large number of valuable geographical works, many of which have been translated into English.

DR. ANDERSON, of Edinburgh, has discovered another variable star, to be called, according to the new system of nomenclature, Var. 76, 1901, Ophiuchi. Its magnitude on October 29th was about 9.6, which had risen nearly half a magnitude by November 9th, when it would seem, from subsequent observations, to have reached its maximum; but the period cannot yet be fixed.

We regret to notice the death, on the 1st ult., of Prof. Adolf Christian Wilhelm Schur, Director of the Royal Observatory at Göttingen. Born at Altona on April 15th, 1846, and educated at the Kiel University, he first took part in astronomical work (assisting Prof. Auwers in the re-reduction of Bradley's observations) at Berlin, where he also held an appointment at the Geodetical Institute, until in 1873 he was called by the late Prof. Winnecke to become an assistant at the newly organized observatory at Strasburg. The following year he took part in Seeliger's expedition to observe the transit of Venus at the Auckland Islands. When the unfortunate state of Winnecke's health prevented the continuation of his scientific activity, the greatest part of the responsibility at Strasburg fell upon Schur, who remained there until in 1886 he was nominated to succeed the late Prof. Klinkerfues at Göttingen. For fifteen years he directed the operations of the observatory there with great zeal and energy, devoting his attention especially to zone-observations of stars and to the calculations of stellar parallax and cometary orbits. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1898.

FINE ARTS

Piero della Francesca. By W. G. Waters. (Bell & Sons.)—Mr. Waters sets out to explain the personality of Piero della Francesca after premising that it is impossible to isolate the personality from its surroundings in the general development of art. He takes as a starting-point Mr. Berenson's remarks in his 'Central Italian Painters' on the impersonality of Piero's

style; and after a desultory and inconclusive discussion of the view, which he at once deprecates and appears to accept, he finds in his sincerity the key-note of Piero's spirit. This is no doubt true; it is true, however, of almost all the artists of the fifteenth century, and scarcely helps us to a nearer view of the actual qualities of Piero's work. Nor can we find throughout the book evidence of any close contact of the author's mind or imagination with the subject of which he treats. He has command of a facile journalistic style, which gives the impression of conveying a great deal without ever committing its author to a clear or definite statement. Facts there are concerning Piero's life imbedded in the flood of verbosity which overtakes the author whenever he addresses himself to critical appreciation, and it is these which we propose to discuss, having failed to extract any intelligible meaning from the rest of his book.

Mr. Waters gives as the date of Piero's birth the year 1406. This is a startling and revolutionary view of his position. It is based on Vasari's assertion that Piero died at the age of eighty-six, and the fact that we now know on indubitable evidence that he died in 1492. Now Vasari's life of Piero is one of the least trustworthy of all his records. To take only one particular—he makes the date of his death 1458, which would give the quite impossible date for his birth of 1372. We may therefore put aside Vasari's statement of Piero's age at death, if there should be any, even the slightest, evidence for doubting it. And such evidence there is. We know that Piero worked as assistant to Domenico Veneziano in the decoration of the chapel of S. Egidio in Sta. Maria Nuova at some time between 1439 and 1445. We do not know precisely the date of Veneziano's birth, but from his letter to Piero de' Medici in 1438 we may conclude that it took place in the first decade of the fifteenth century. Now it is highly improbable that if Piero was born as early as 1406 he would still be assistant in 1440 to a man who would in that case have been of his own age, possibly even younger. Moreover, we have the altar-piece painted by Piero in 1445 on his return to Borgo San Sepolcro, and this we must suppose was one of his first works as an independent master. The evidences of style in this piece all make for such a conclusion and render the date 1406 for his birth almost impossible. The date 1416, usually given, is probably much nearer the mark, though even this may be a little too early. The fact that Piero's father married in that year may, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, be taken to show that 1416 is the earliest possible date. This initial error appears to have distorted Mr. Waters's views as to Piero's place in the development of Umbro-Tuscan art. He ascribes to him a position as the initiator of a new movement which we think is by no means his due. He calls him the first of the scientific realists, and suggests in one place, though he mitigates his words later on, that Ucello and Castagno worked quite empirically, and had not arrived at any theoretical statement of the principles of perspective. This can scarcely be maintained. Ucello's fresco of the 'Deluge,' in the cloisters of Sta. Maria Novella, affords many instances of complicated problems of perspective which no mere rule-of-thumb treatment could accomplish, while Castagno's recently discovered fresco in the Annunziata has bolder foreshortenings successfully carried out than any of Piero's works can show. Piero belonged, in fact, to the second generation of the scientific realists; he carried the ideas of that group a step further by his treatment of atmosphere and his suggestion of open-air illumination, but he can scarcely be considered to have originated a new direction of pictorial research.

In his statements about technique Mr. Waters is not felicitous; he appears, indeed, to have only the haziest notions of how the works he discusses were produced. He appears to be ignorant of the change that occurred in Piero's

technical methods between the execution of such panels as the 'Baptism' in the National Gallery and the 'Adoration' in the same place. Of the former he says that "the underlying impasto seems to have suffered some change which has affected the modelling." Now this work is in pure tempera, and has no impasto whatever. It is underpainted in thin washes of *terre verte*, after the usual practice, and the flesh colour is laid on that in fine hatched strokes. The picture was never entirely finished, and the under-painting is visible in places. This we believe is the whole and sufficient explanation of its appearance. "The delicacy of chiaroscuro which he achieved," says Mr. Waters, "was largely the result of fine and transparent glazings and few painters in any age have excelled him in the faculty of illumination of flesh tints." Passing over the strange practice of illuminating flesh tints, we can only say that Piero's use of glazes is particularly restricted. In contradistinction to the Pollajuoli, who did use glazes for getting their effects of chiaroscuro, Piero adopted in later life a technique closely akin to that of the Flemings, in which the colours were laid over a brown ground in semi-opaque layers, and the glazing was restricted to particular local colours, and counts for nothing in the general effect. Mr. Waters has no hesitation, nevertheless, in describing pictures as being obscured by heavy repainting, where we believe a completer knowledge would have shown him that this is not the case. The so-called 'Isotta da Rimini,' in the National Gallery, owes its unpleasantness to the feebleness of the unknown artist who painted it. So far from being "heavily repainted," it is possible to see the original hatched tempera everywhere. Mr. Waters gives us a measure of his understanding of these paintings by finding in this extremely feeble tempera work the same hand as, according to him, assisted Piero in the 'Madonna' at Christchurch, a vastly superior work, which, however, cannot be ascribed to Piero at all.

It is unfortunate that for the frontispiece to the book the author has chosen the profile head of the Poldi Pezzoli museum, and that this is inscribed "Portrait of a Lady by Piero della Francesca." This piece has long been recognized as being by a different hand, and the author himself accepts this by placing an asterisk against it in his catalogue of Piero's works at the end. It is, therefore, difficult to see by what right the frontispiece retains either its position or its title. In treating of the Brera altar-piece, though we agree with him in his view that the execution lacks Piero's blunt and direct handling, Mr. Waters scarcely discusses adequately the difficult question of its traditional attribution to Fra Carnevale. If the pictures in the Barberini Gallery are by Fra Carnevale, then it is almost impossible that he could have had any important share in the Brera altar-piece. To call the 'St. Michael' of the National Gallery a "thoroughly typical work" of Piero's is misleading; it is at least a doubtful and disputed work, which differs, notably in the colour scheme, from any other known work of the master. Quite apart from the rapid and diffuse writing and the pointless excursions into all branches of Italian art which characterize this book, we cannot recommend it as a trustworthy guide to Piero della Francesca's art.

THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

II.

ON Friday, July 19th, after lunch at Alnwick Castle, Mr. Bates met the party at the bar-bican, and, assisted by Mr. Kyle, the Constable, led them through the principal parts of the castle. The time was too short for a connected address. He reminded them that the first definite mention of a castle at Alnwick was in A.D. 1136, and of this the square Norman ashlar in portions of the curtain were no doubt remains. The handsome Norman arches now imbedded in the gatehouse

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of the inner ward were only a little later in date. The greater part of the castle as it stood previous to the alterations begun by Algernon, fourth Duke of Northumberland, under the advice of Mr. Salvin, in 1854, was the work of the second Percy of Alnwick, and the shields carved on the octagonal towers of the inner gatehouse showed that this part was finished in about A.D. 1350. The domestic buildings in the inner ward had been transformed internally into a ducal palace. Mr. Bates mentioned incidentally that 6,000 prisoners sent by Cromwell from Dunbar were confined in the inner ward for eight days, during which time 3,000 of them died from starvation and disease. Dr. Hodgkin remarked that Cromwell was a great general, and knew the necessities of war. Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., called attention to the principal treasures in the magnificent library under his charge. In the dining-hall, which occupies the site of the original Percy hall, a slight halt was made, owing to a passing shower, and this gave Mr. Bates an opportunity to explain the family portraits, which begin with Thomas Percy, the seventh Earl of Northumberland, who was beheaded at York in 1572 in consequence of his having joined the rising of the North three years before in favour of Mary, Queen of Scots. The present duke has recently acquired the original portrait of the tenth earl by Van Dyck. This was the great Parliamentary admiral, the colleague of Manchester and Essex. His son Jocelyn, the eleventh earl, died at Turin in 1671, leaving an only daughter, who married the proud Duke of Somerset, and their granddaughter brought Alnwick to Sir Hugh Smithson, the representative of the Cavalier and Catholic baronets of Stanwick, in the North Riding. The patron of the present Congress is the tenth baronet and seventh duke.

Warkworth was reached after a delightful drive, but the lateness of the hour and gathering clouds rendered visits to the church and the hermitage impossible. Mr. Bates at once led the party through the postern of the castle and across the courtyard to the front of the main gateway. This he characterized as a very fine work of the early thirteenth century; with its semi-octagon towers and buttresses, it belonged to a style half-way between the keep of Newcastle, with its polygonal angle, and the Black Gate. The *meurtrières* are not quite so prominent to view as in the contemporary "Crakefergus," the south-west corner tower, much of which has fallen down the steep bank of the Coquet, or in the typical tower on the east curtain known as "The Grey Mare's Tail." It might be that the first English settlers on the coast had cut the ditch across the neck of three peninsulas that fell away down the one street to the church and bridge from the high mound, perhaps also their work, that was now crowned by the donjon; but Warkworth was, it would seem, still further from the sea in those days than since the Coquet broke out a new channel in A.D. 1765. After many vicissitudes, the castle has remained in the uninterrupted possession of the Percy family since 1574. The late Duke of Northumberland, George Algernon, had a very elaborate plan of the whole building made in 1890, and did everything that kindness and generosity could do to encourage the study of its history.

On Friday evening two very interesting papers were read, the first by the Rev. Caesar Caine on 'The Archbishop's Mint at York,' in which the author gave an account of the working of this mint during two non-continuous periods: first for 150 years in Anglo-Saxon times, and secondly for 100 years in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries—though the mint was active from the time of the Norman Conquest. The Anglo-Saxon series of coins is most interesting, as there are thirty or forty varieties earlier than MSS. or architecture. Of

the later series there is a farthing of Chancellor John Kemp which is not in the British Museum, and there is a groat of Cardinal Wolsey in which the cardinal's hat is depicted above the royal arms. The paper was illustrated by casts of the coins described. The second paper was by the Rev. F. S. Colman on some prehistoric earthworks which exist in his parish of Barwick-in-Elmet, Yorks. These cover fifteen acres, and are of two distinct periods—the earlier, a large circular earthwork, forming the outer court of the whole, being probably of British origin; the later, forming the inner court and mound, being probably mediæval.

On Saturday, July 20th, the Congress visited Jarrow, Monkwearmouth, and Tynemouth. The weather was still close and oppressive throughout the day, except during the short crossing from South Shields to Tynemouth, when the breeze blowing up the Tyne from the sea was most refreshing. Friday had been spent in the country of the Percies; the party now went further back in history, and stood within ground consecrated by the memory of Bede.

At Jarrow they were met by Canon Savage, vicar of St. Hilda's, South Shields, and were immediately conducted to the church, which alone remains as it was in Saxon and mediæval times. The chancel of the present church represents practically the original Saxon—or rather Anglian—church of Bede's days. Like all early Anglian settlements, the church was protected by water on at least three sides, but the Don—up which the Danes are said to have sailed, and where the remains of a "Viking" ship were found a few years ago to support this tradition—is now nothing but an open sewer. It was in the year 674 that Benedict Biscop settled at Jarrow, and in 683 the foundations of the church were laid. It consisted of an aisleless nave, with north and south doors and five small characteristic windows, three of which remain. At the east end there was a square presbytery, which was removed when in later times the present nave was built. Originally this was a separate building, and the tower, which now divides the two, owes its peculiar shape—it is an oblong, 20 ft. from north to south and 13 ft. from east to west—to the fact of its having been squeezed in between the two existing buildings. Canon Savage exhibited a cast of the original dedication stone of the first church, containing the names of King Egfrid and Abbot Ceolfrid. In 1876 the foundations of the west wall of this church were discovered, showing that there was originally no tower or *porticus*. It was in the eleventh century that the tower was raised and the two buildings were thrown into one. Two of the three original windows on the south side were blocked with stone slabs, which still remain, as the Anglians were ignorant of the art of window-glazing, and for this purpose workmen were summoned from France. The other windows are insertions. The westernmost on the south side was inserted in the year 1350, an expensive year owing to the Black Death, and the price is recorded as being 43s. 4d. In that year a sheep cost 13d., making the window equivalent to forty sheep; a sheep now costs 45s., which brings the present price to 50l.—not at all out of the way. As an interesting proof that the chancel of the present church is the original Anglian building, it may be noted that the length is exactly two and a half times the breadth—i.e., it is 40 ft. by 16 ft. Bede passed the whole of his life at "sweet Jarrow," as a Tyneside poet calls it, and as no doubt it was in Bede's days, and died there in 735. He was buried on the north side of the church, but his remains were afterwards removed to Durham and venerated as relics.

One of the most interesting things in the church is an ancient and rude oaken chair, known as Bede's. This is assigned by Mr.

Micklethwaite to the fourteenth century, but Canon Savage pointed out that it is evidently much older, and bears plain traces of having passed through fire. Now the church was burnt down in 1069, so if we like still to call it Bede's chair it is allowable to do so. On the north side of the tower there is a window which was in all probability inserted by the Danes, after their conversion, as some reparation for their previous destruction. The remains of the monastic buildings are insignificant, but the door opening upon the cloister is interesting as an example of a Saxon triangular arch, like those at Holy Trinity, Colchester, and elsewhere. In 1083 Bishop William de Carileph, of Durham, removed the married canons and made Jarrow a cell to the Abbey of Durham, and so it remained till the Dissolution in 1540.

A word must be said about the bench ends in the present chancel, i.e., the old Saxon church. These are the work of Prior Castell, of Durham, whose sign they contain, a heart pierced with a sword. They date from 1519, and perhaps belonged originally to the Jesus altar at Durham. They are fine examples of English wood-carving, and show a remarkable effort to revert to the geometrical style in the middle of the Perpendicular period; in fact, they may be called almost flamboyant.

The party next proceeded by train to Monkwearmouth, where they were met by the Rev. D. S. Boutflower, who described the church. This is of about the same date as the first church at Jarrow, but of the original edifice nothing remains except the west wall and the *porticus ingressus*, now the western tower. This is presumably the church of the celebrated Benedict Biscop, and an interesting sketch of his life was given by Mr. Boutflower. Some discussion arose as to whether the base of the southern respond of the chancel arch might not be Saxon. Mr. Lynam thought from the workmanship that it was possible, but the majority held that it was all of one date, that of the mediæval church, about 1360. Here and at Jarrow some very interesting Saxon crosses and other stones were seen, including a number of Saxon barrel piers, turned on a lathe. Four of them may be seen *in situ* in the two small windows in the west wall on either side of the tower.

After lunch at Sunderland the party proceeded to South Shields, when a brief visit was paid to the Museum, with its interesting Roman remains from the camp near by; and then the Tyne was crossed in the teeth of a stiff but pleasant breeze, and Tynemouth was reached. Here again the ancient and modern are strangely mingled. In old days the castle and priory stood as guardians over the mouth of the Tyne. To-day their ruined remains gaze gaunt and lifeless over the river's mouth, but, almost unseen, they are now surrounded by a vicious fringe of quick-firing breech-loading artillery. Here the party were met by Mr. H. A. Adamson, Town Clerk, who led them to the Lady Chapel of the priory (the only portion which still boasts a roof), and, taking his stand where the altar once stood, described the history of the building.

In 627 Edwin, the first Christian king of Northumbria, built here the first church of wood, which was replaced by a church of stone about 640 by St. Oswald. The priory was burnt and plundered by the Danes in the universal devastation of 865, when the nuns of St. Hilda, who had fled from Hartlepool to Tynemouth for refuge, were "translated by martyrdom to heaven." In 1090 Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, refounded Tynemouth Priory, and in 1095 the nave, transepts, and apsidal eastern terminations were built. The Transitional choir was erected in 1190-1200, and was within a few years extended to the westward. The magnificent ruins of this building now dominate the mouth of the Tyne. In 1537 the whole was unroofed. The Lady Chapel, whose dimensions are small, only 18 ft. by 12 ft., was

erected as a chantry chapel of the Percies in 1400, and is approached by a door under the east window of the choir. It has a beautiful groined roof, with fifteen bosses containing figures of our Saviour, the Blessed Virgin, and the twelve Apostles, which are surrounded by legends now nearly effaced. The heraldic bearings of the Percy and Delaval families, the crescent and fetterlock, may also be seen in this chapel. For many years prior to 1856 it was used as a powder magazine by the Government. A graphic and interesting description of the architectural features of the building was then given by Mr. Chas. Lynam, who conducted the party round.

At the evening meeting a paper was read by the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, the Secretary, on 'The Resemblance between the Religious and Magical Ideas of Modern Savage Peoples and those of the Prehistoric Races of Europe.' This the author endeavoured to show from a comparison of the culture of the natives of Central Australia and other modern savages, as exhibited in their rock-drawings and other magical (or religious) objects, which have for them a living significance, with remains found in Finland and other parts of Europe, and at Dumbuck and Dumbuck on the Clyde. He argued that a place can be found for these latter in a very distinct period of "prehistoric Scottish civilization," that they are therefore in all probability genuine relics of the people who inhabited the banks of the Clyde, and that the stage of culture to which they point is that known as the Neolithic, though the date was probably not long before the Roman occupation. The paper was very favourably received by the Congress, in spite of recent doubts and criticisms. It was illustrated with drawings showing the exact similarity of the patterns of the cup-and-ring markings on the rocks at Dumbuck to those in Australia, the former being discovered and drawn in 1895, the latter being unknown till 1899; with drawings of the objects of human form found in Finland corresponding with those found at Dumbuck, and with many others. Some of the cup-and-ring marks found on rocks in Northumberland were also shown. A second paper was read by Mr. Andrew Oliver on 'The Brass of Roger Thornton in All Saints' Church, Newcastle, and other Flemish Brasses in England.'

On Monday, July 22nd, the members of the Congress proceeded by train to Bardon Mill, in order to start thence on an eastward journey of about ten miles along one of the best preserved portions of the Roman Wall, viz., that part which lies between Borcovicus and Cilurnum, the eighth and sixth stations from the east end of the Wall. The party were met at Bardon Mill station by Mr. J. P. Gibson, of Hexham, who acted as the guide for the day, and were accompanied by Mr. R. H. Forster, whose learned paper on the Roman Wall, read before the Association during the previous session, will be remembered. From the railway it is a stiff climb to the moorland along which the Wall runs, and many were glad when the first halt was called on the raised plateau on which stood Vindolana, the ninth station from the east end. Here a Roman milestone is still standing *in situ*. Soon the Wall itself is seen on the horizon. Behind it the *vallum* and the road which the Romans made to facilitate inter-communication between the stations may be easily traced. The Wall itself is supposed to have been about 20 ft. high, and to have been crowned with a parapet. At intervals of about a mile what are known as the "mile-castles" were built, and every few miles there was a camp and station. The first camp visited was, as already stated, Borcovicus, now called Housesteads. This was about five acres in extent. Wending through the long wet grass from the road to the camp, for it had been raining heavily, and passing on the way the hill

on which stood the temples of Jupiter and Mars, and below which was discovered the cave supposed to have been devoted to the rites of the Mithraic cult from the slab found therein containing a representation of Mithras emerging from the egg, and surrounded with the signs of the zodiac (now placed in the Black Gate Museum, Newcastle), Mr. Gibson led the party straight to the western gate of Borcovicus. Here, taking his stand on one of the remaining jambs of the gate, he discussed some of the problems connected with the Wall, and then conducted the party round the camp. No one knows who was the first founder of the Wall—it may have been Agricola himself, or Hadrian, or even Severus. But whatever the date of the first Wall, it was destroyed in one part or another more than once during the Roman occupation; and after each destruction the Romans simply cleared away the rubbish and built the restored Wall upon it. Consequently there are two or three changes of level, and the earlier work is always the best. As time went on the builders became more and more careless. Here at Borcovicus there are evidences of three occupations. This camp was garrisoned by a cohort of 1,000 Tungrian infantry, and it was almost entirely a military station, though there are traces of buildings all around, and from the existence of temples it must have been the centre of a considerable population. The Romans pursued in this portion of the empire their universal practice of garrisoning their fortresses with aliens, and the men who came, came to stay. They lived, married, and died where they were placed. Once a German cohort in Cumberland rebelled with a view to returning home, but they were all destroyed, and the rebellion was never repeated. Mr. Gibson then pointed out the construction of the gateway, twofold, with guard chambers on each side. Here there was a central gate on each of the four sides, with angle-turrets at the rounded corners of the camp. The plan of the buildings inside may be clearly traced: the barracks for the soldiery, the pretorium, the forum, the armoury, in which numbers of iron spear and arrow heads were found, together with the domestic and sanitary arrangements. From this camp a splendid view of the Wall pursuing its majestic and unbending course may be obtained, and from here may also be seen the Sewing Shields, said by tradition to be the place where Arthur and his knights are sleeping, but really a Roman quarry.

After leaving Borcovicus the journey was continued to Cilurnum, now Chesters. On the way a spot was passed where the outer fosse was driven right through the basaltic rock of the hillside with infinite toil, and here on the inner side of the Wall Mr. Gibson showed the earthen *vallum* with its fosse, along which latter his idea is that a Roman army might march from one point to another unperceived by the enemy. He is supported by a passage in Caesar, but the idea does not seem very feasible.

Cilurnum is one of the larger camps, about five and a quarter acres in extent, beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the Tyne, which was here spanned by a bridge, the platform of which can still be clearly perceived under the water. This camp was garrisoned by an *ala*, or wing, of Asturian cavalry, and was a civil as well as a military station. Besides the four great gateways and the rounded angle-turrets, it had two intervening towers on each side. Here may be easily discerned all the multitudinous life of a Roman camp and town: the streets, mostly very narrow, one or two broader and fronted by buildings with colonnade and portico; the forum, the shops, the barracks and stables; and the market, to which the country people of the Brigantes and Ottadini brought their produce for sale.

The most interesting discovery at Cilurnum was that accidentally made a few years ago of a

range of buildings facing the river, outside the camp, probably the residence of the commander of the station. Here the walls, which had been covered by the slope of the ground, are in some places 20 ft. high, the back one containing a splayed window, beneath which some glass was found, rough on one side, smooth on the other from having been rolled on a stone surface—the Roman method of making plate glass. The crux of this discovery consists in seven niches in a wall facing the river. Their purpose was unknown. Mr. Forster thinks they were for statues of the seven days of the week. Mr. Gibson said they were closets; but it is impossible to decide.

Here, in one spot, lightly covered with earth, were found the skeletons of a horse, thirty adults, several children, and a dog. These had evidently been massacred when the place was given over to fire and sword at the last irruption of the Caledonians.

On Tuesday, July 23rd, proceeding by train to Beal, the party reached Holy Island by driving—it being low water—across the stretch of wet sand which separates it from the mainland. In crossing the sands the long, low bank of Lindisfarne is in front, bare on the north-west and given over to sand and rabbits; but on the south-east the land rises slightly, and here the little modern village clusters round the church and the beautiful ruins of the Norman priory, while beyond, perched on a high pinnacle of basaltic rock, may be seen the medieval castle. Standing on "The Hough," as the rocky hill which bounds the priory on the south is called, one sees St. Cuthbert's Isle at one's feet, while seven miles across the sea to the southward is the castle of Bamborough, once the royal city of Bernicia.

The history of Holy Island is divided into two distinct, definite periods, and the earlier period was considered immediately on arrival. Assembling the visitors amid the priory ruins, the Rev. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, the guide of the day, gave a graphic sketch of the early history and associations of the island. These were, he said, altogether ecclesiastical. The history begins with the year 635, when St. Aidan, leaving his other island home of Iona at the invitation of St. Oswald, King of Northumbria, and moved doubtless by the associations of the spot, chose it for the centre of his mission work among the heathen Angles. A short account was added of the previous introduction of Christianity into Northumbria by Paulinus, followed by the story of the lives of St. Aidan and St. Oswald. The king gave himself to the work of helping Aidan with whole-hearted zeal and devotion, and it was an ill day for Northumbria when Oswald was slain, as some say, at Oswestry, fighting against the still heathen Penda in 642. Of Aidan's buildings on Lindisfarne there is no record, but shortly after his time there was a collection of rude huts thatched with the reeds of the island. The greatest of Aidan's successors, of whom there were fifteen, was St. Cuthbert, and the story of his life followed. The first incursion of the Danes took place in 795; the last, from which the island never recovered in Saxon times, in 868, after which it lay desolate for 200 years. Hastily gathering together all valuables, including the precious remains of St. Cuthbert and the volume of the Lindisfarne Gospels, written in beautiful half-uncials, very similar to those in Irish MSS., by Eadfrith, Bishop of Lindisfarne, about the year 700, and now in the British Museum, Eardulph, the last bishop, and his flock beat a hasty retreat across the sands and over the Kyloe crags, whence, looking back, they could see their monastery and its surroundings in flames.

After luncheon, under the shadow of the priory, Mr. Astley again gathered the visitors in the ruined nave to tell the story of the later Norman building. He then conducted the party round the ruins, point-

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ing out the various monastic buildings, which, owing to the recent excavations conducted by the late Sir William Crossman, are now clearly visible, and form one of the most complete examples extant from which the lives of the monks in a Benedictine priory may be known. Lindisfarne Priory came under the first Act which gave to Henry VIII. all the monastic establishments of less than 200*l.* a year, and it was therefore in 1537 that the last mass was said within the church, which was soon allowed to fall into ruin. Mr. Astley also briefly described the castle, and the party were shown over the parish church by the vicar. There is some good Early English work in this, and one or two interesting memorials.

On Wednesday, July 24th, the members of the Congress proceeded to Durham, where they were most kindly received by the Dean, Dr. Kitchin, who spared no trouble in conducting the visitors round the remains of the priory, the cathedral, and the castle, giving excellent descriptions, and dwelling especially on St. Cuthbert's tomb and burial. This visit had the advantage of gathering up the ends of previous days' doings and finishing off the stories.

In the evening a meeting was held at which the Congress proper was brought to a close. After the usual votes of thanks had been passed, a paper by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, F.S.A., was read in his unavoidable absence on 'The Galilee as a Place of Sanctuary,' with special reference to Durham; and another by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., on 'Canterbury's Ancient Coinage,' as a sequel to Mr. Caine's paper on the York mint.

CHINESE ART AT THE WHITECHAPEL GALLERY.

FEW nations have possessed so widely spread and unfeigned a sentiment for colour as the Chinese, and the interior of the Whitechapel Art Gallery affords a delightful contrast to any one who unexpectedly steps into it from the grey monotony of the Mile End Road. It is true that there are signs, in some of the inscribed banners recently presented to missionaries, that the epidemic of Western vulgarity has attacked even the unresponsive Chinamen; but, although the collection which Mr. Aitken has brought together does not contain the fruits of recent looting expeditions from Europe, there are a considerable number of fine examples of Chinese art to be found there among much that has rather a social and ethnographical than an æsthetic interest.

Among the bronzes are a few fine examples; some, such as the sacrificial vessels (No. 180) lent by Mr. C. J. Holmes, are said to date back to 500 B.C., and they have, in spite of their already accomplished technique, traces of a barbaric rudeness of conception which the Chinese eliminated from their civilization centuries before any other existing nation. Certainly by 300 A.D., the date assigned to an exquisite bronze of a mirror mounted on the back of a reclining cow (186), all traces of barbaric crudity have disappeared. On one bronze (175) there is to be seen what appears to be a Greek caduceus. It would be interesting to know whether this was an independent invention, or brought to China through Indo-Greek art. On another Persian characters are incorporated in a thoroughly Chinese design.

Some of the most interesting exhibits have been lent by the Church Missionary Society. Among these we may note two little wooden statuettes of the God of Fire and the God of Plays (52 and 54), both, we should imagine, of very early workmanship, and marked by a rare breadth and dignity of design; another wooden figure, of a priest (198), has a curious impertinent piquancy of expression and gesture, which shows that the Chinese sense of humour was by no means confined to the grotesque and extravagant. Among the embroidered silks there are many

which illustrate the favourite subject of the hundred children imputed by legend to an ancient king. In some the children are ingeniously arranged so as to form a varied repeating pattern; in others the composition is freer, and the children are seen engaged in various sports. But the finest embroideries, or rather coloured textiles, are those which represent the processions of the dragon boat and the dragon lantern (331-333).

One of the most distinctive features of Chinese literature, as it is seen in the extracts which have been translated into English, is the intensity of the feeling for romantic landscape which it evinces. There are but few paintings of interest in this exhibition, but one scroll (16), representing the ascent of the Tsechuan Pass with the courtyard of an inn at the base of the long mountain defile, is clearly inspired by this vivid appreciation of the wilder aspects of nature. It is, moreover, a strange and delightful colour scheme, in which a pale yellowish green toned into a blue green is subtly varied by a pinkish buff. A little soapstone carving (202) has a similar romantic charm: a procession of pilgrims winds its way round a mountain, under overhanging trees and over narrow bridges, towards a shrine.

We have not spoken of a large number of exhibits lent by the South Kensington Museum, which will be already familiar to lovers of Chinese art. The finest examples in England of Chinese creative design are to be found in the British Museum, and could not, of course, be obtained for this collection; but there is enough here to show the high standard of craftsmanship, the sensitiveness to the quality of the material, and the strenuous desire for perfection which mark the best Chinese work. It is to be hoped that it may help to dispel the popular theory that Chinese civilization is not only different, but also incalculably inferior to our own.

THE ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT NOTTINGHAM.

I.

THE fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Institute commenced at Nottingham on Tuesday, July 23rd, under the presidency of Lord Hawkesbury. At noon the members, numbering a hundred and five, besides local friends, assembled in the Council Chamber, where the Mayor (Mr. F. R. Radford), supported by the aldermen, by Sir Samuel Johnson, Dr. Gow, and Bishop Hamilton Baynes, welcomed them. In a few words the Mayor expressed his pride in his city for its antiquity, and its historic importance as a place full of memories of the growth and greatness of England.

Lord Hawkesbury then took the chair and delivered his inaugural address as President of the meeting. Heartily seconding the welcome of the Mayor, his lordship said Nottingham was rich in archaeological treasures, and there was plenty of food for the historian. The "silver Trent came crinkling in" and divided the county almost in two, so that the north and south were very much apart, but the recently founded local archaeological society, which he looked upon as a child of his own, was now doing good work for the whole. He then touched on the subjects of parish registers and the monastic houses, the latter being for the most part in the north of the county, on the borders of the Forest, the merry greenwood perhaps being the attraction. Much detail was given respecting these buildings. Sir Henry Howorth, thanking the Mayor and Lord Hawkesbury for their kind welcome, expressed the pleasure of the members in coming to a town which had taken part in so many events in English history.

After luncheon St. Mary's Church was visited, under the guidance of Mr. W. Stevenson. The early church was burnt in 1140, when the town was pillaged. It was

again burnt in 1153, and again in 1174. They were entirely without record as to the date of the present building. The capitals of the arches show signs of decadence. The arch moulds are in part continuous, uninterrupted by an impost, down the columns. The corbel heads of the north door had been supposed to represent King Richard II. and Anne of Bohemia, his queen, as they resembled closely the effigies of those royal personages in Westminster Abbey. The costume and cut of the beard of the alabaster figure in the wall tomb in the south transept are of the time of Richard II. The canopy of the tomb is built with, and forms part of, the general fabric. The west end was entirely rebuilt in 1725 in the severe classic style. This was taken down in the middle of the last century, and the present west end, a restoration of the original, dates from that time. There are deep caves under the church accessible to-day. Attention was drawn to an earthenware headstone near the north-west corner of the church, dated 1714, which was as fresh and sharp as when first set up. It was made in halves, with lines on the surface as on a school slate, and black letters were impressed on the face when plastic. It is the only example, probably, of its kind. Mr. Micklethwaite thought the date of the church 1500, or rather later. The great use of small scale parts, and this with large arcades, made a good appearance. St. Peter's was next visited, where Mr. Robert Evans acted as guide. It was evident that an earlier building had been there, as the southern arcade is thirteenth-century work. The second pier from the west is very massive, and here the remains of a screen have been found. In the northern arcade the Early English work has all but disappeared, some late fourteenth-century work being substituted. The clearstory windows are debased. The gallery was removed in 1884. The nave roof is fine. In the tower is a well-constructed groined ceiling. There is a tablet to the memory of William Ayscough, who is described as the first to print at Nottingham in 1710.

The Castle was next visited, under the guidance of Mr. Wallis. Mr. E. Green gave an account of the early history, and especially of the building and cost of the second or lower ward. As being of more than local interest, a full account was given of the raising of the standard of war by Charles I., and finally of the destruction of the Castle in 1651. The various objects and points of interest having been examined, the party passed on to the Hermitage grounds, where owing to the kindness of Mrs. Leavers a welcome tea was found ready.

At the evening meeting, Dr. Gow in the chair, Mr. A. F. Leach, who has made the subject his own, gave an account of the ancient schools of Nottinghamshire. There were three principal schools, Southwell, Newark, and Nottingham, which had their origin in the Church. The earliest existing evidence was in favour of Newark. The idea that schools began in the reign of Edward VI. was inaccurate. Schoolmasters were caught young. It was rare to find one appointed over thirty years of age. Every cathedral kept its privileged school; thus any school not of the cathedral was a free school. In Nottingham the earliest evidence traceable was in 1382. In 1484 a complaint was made in Southwell that the master did not attend at the proper hours, and too often gave "remedies" (holidays). Some remarks on the meaning of *libera* and free school closed an attractive paper. A discussion followed, opened by Sir Henry Howorth, and it seemed that Dr. Gow and Mr. Leach had already differed on the meaning of this word "free." Sir Henry doubted whether these early schools were much attended, and suggested that the Spain of to-day would probably represent England of the fifteenth century. Townsmen taught through gilds rather than the school. Owing to the late hour, a paper by

Canon Raven on the church bells of Nottinghamshire was taken as read.

On Wednesday Southwell and Thurgarton were on the programme. On arrival at Southwell the Rev. R. F. Smith, the only remaining member of the old chapter, took the members to the hall and gave an account of this fine domestic building, the uses to which it had been put, and its partial restoration. The heraldic glass was also noted. In reply to Sir Henry Howorth, Mr. Smith said it was certain the archbishops came to Southwell frequently, and four, perhaps five, died there. The chapter was quite independent. Down to the last century the magistrates were appointed by the archbishop. The buttery, chapel, library, and house were inspected. In one room of the house some hand-painted wall paper brought from China attracted attention.

The Rev. G. M. Livett now took the party and made a tour outside the minster. All the principal features were in turn pointed out. The design generally he characterized as austere. The circular clearstory windows he thought must be unique. To get the original west front the Perpendicular window now there must be removed. Sir Henry Howorth hoped that no "restorer" would venture to remove either this window or any other landmark. Mr. Livett pointed out that the zigzag mouldings framing the lower parts of the Perpendicular windows in the north-aisle wall are partly from the destroyed twelfth-century windows and partly from the twelfth-century string-course. A genuine Norman chimney-shaft remains on the north porch. On turning to the south transept, the zigzag moulding is seen there worked on stones set out on a curved line, showing that they came from the now destroyed apsidal eastern chapel. Entering by the west front, after giving an account of the early collegiate body Mr. Livett again resumed his description of the building. Before restoration the roof was a flat wooden ceiling whose date is unknown. In the north transept the alabaster tomb and effigy (1588) of Archbishop Sandys were noticed, attention being called to the fashion of the vestments. This monument was once coloured. Mr. Peers here drew attention to a stone baluster-shaft in a corner of this transept, of Saxon date, which had not been turned on a lathe. He also described a curious piece of sculpture of the eleventh century, in low relief, now forming the tympanum of the door to the belfry. The fine stone screen, and in the choir the triforium and clearstory in one stage, a very pretty plan, were both well seen; and then in the chapter-house Mr. Livett spoke of the foliated work, which he thought could not be surpassed. Interesting as all was, the inspection was made the more charming by the manner in which information was given.

After luncheon rain spoiled the drive to Thurgarton, where the Rev. J. Standish gave an account of the priory. The church is entirely "restored," but there is some Jacobean carving. Mr. Hope described it as a small fragment of a fine church. Once there were three towers and a nave of seven bays. The piers are alternate in plan and very massive. The south side was later than the north, though both were of thirteenth-century date. The east window was a fine specimen of original work of 1280, though not in its original position. The sub-vault of the cellarium, the only remaining part of the claustral buildings, now under the modern house, was inspected by permission. The drive home through the rain was made without great discomfort. At the evening meeting, Mr. E. W. Brabrook, C.B., in the chair, the Rev. A. D. Hill read a paper on the ancient carvings in Calverton Church. This church, of the early twelfth century, was unusual in form, having a nave which was a wide parallelogram of one span without trace of arches, and a western tower giving the only entrance. In a rebuilding long ago eight reused stones were placed in the third stage of the

tower, imbedded in the west wall. Rediscovered, these stones are found to bear carved representations of the months of the year. Seven of these are voussoir-shaped, and formed part of an arch. The eighth stone is rectangular, and a ninth is to be seen near the ground on the north side of the tower. Each month had a carved representation of its season, that for January being a man seated at a trestle table, thereon a boar's head and a goose, a loaf and a flagon. Cold, pruning, hoeing, reaping, threshing, hawking, and hunting mark the seasons on the others—a very interesting series of sculptures.

Mr. Hope next read a paper on the early working of alabaster in England, with special reference to Nottingham. The later evidence which had come to hand showed that Nottingham was for a considerable time an important centre of this trade. In mediæval times Nottingham "alabastermen" worked for the most part imagery and "tables" for altars, and particularly St. John's heads. These last were sent away in large numbers and hawked about the country. He considered the cumulative evidence proved that Nottingham was the common centre for this production, the material being brought from Chellaston. On the table were exhibited specimens of alabaster work of mediæval date kindly lent by Miss Percy, of Beeston, and others. A goodly list of effigies was given, and in one case the cost of a tomb, 9 ft. by 4 ft., which, with two effigies of 7 ft. in length, coloured and gilt, cost 40*l.* in 1419. Alabaster should not be washed, as it was soluble in water. Sir Henry Howorth mentioned that in the State Papers it could be seen that alabaster carvings were shipped away in quantities. He thought artistic figures were manufactured in England.

On Thursday, despite a heavy rain, members mustered in strength for a visit to Wollaton Hall, where Lord and Lady Middleton received the party. Lady Middleton first most kindly conducted her visitors through the various rooms and described the portraits, then to the cellars hewn out of the rock, and finally ascended to the long hall on the roof. Standing in the lower or entrance hall, Mr. J. A. Gotch read a short account of the building, often mentioned as a typical example of the English Renaissance. In its extreme regularity of treatment it shows more conscious efforts of design than is usual in houses of its period. The name of the builder had not been decided. Italy had always been supposed to have given the style, but he thought much more assistance or suggestion came from Holland. Sir Henry Howorth thanked Lord and Lady Middleton for their kindness, and referred to the fine avenues in the park. Lord Middleton, in replying, said he had discovered that in 1660 acorns had been sown, but these not growing well, elms had been substituted.

At Wollaton Church the Rev. H. C. Russell gave an account of the building and its restoration. Before the restoration the tower arch was bricked up, having only a small door in it. Mr. Hope said it was a fourteenth-century church. He called attention to the alabaster tomb of—Willoughby, 1528, he wearing a collar of one S alternating with a knot. Inquiry was made for the fine tomb, dated 1405, of Sir John Dabrichcourt, a Knight of the Garter. The rector accounted for it by stating that at the time of the "restoration" the communion rails were brought forward and the tomb was removed. The slab got broken in the mason's yard, and was used for paving. Mr. Peers pointed out that the wall of the tower, being built close to the road, made it necessary to build the lower story with open arches, to make a path for processions. Lord Hawkesbury thanked the speakers, and a start was made for Sandiacre. There was a church here at the Domesday Survey. There is a Norman aisleless nave and chancel arch. The chancel is a fine example of fourteenth-century work, richly moulded. All the old glass is gone.

The reading-desk is made from the rood screen. Rain fell heavily as the party drove to Stapleford Cross, where a short stop was made. Strelley Church was the next stop. The fine late screen and the monuments to the Strelley family were duly noted. Mrs. Edge had kindly invited the party to tea, doubly welcome as the rain continued. In one room there was an exhibition of documents and other curios, which were eagerly examined. After due thanks from the President, the party drove homeward.

As the downpour continued, the evening meeting was held in the large room of the hotel instead of the Council Chamber, Mr. Micklethwaite in the chair. Mr. C. R. Peers read a paper on Saxon churches of the St. Pancras type. Six buildings have been assigned to this type, so named from the church of St. Pancras, Canterbury. The six are St. Martin's, Canterbury; St. Pancras, Canterbury; St. Mary's, Lyvinge; St. Andrew's, Rochester; St. Peter's, Ythenchester; and the old minster at South Elmham. All are on Roman sites. They have features found nowhere else in English churches except at Brixworth and Reculver. Their special characteristics are the use of a group of three arches at the east end of the nave; a short nave opening into a western apse; small lateral and western adjuncts known as porticos; their Roman detail and complete absence of the features of developed Saxon work; and buttresses with heads of brick stepped in horizontal courses. Plans of each building were exhibited. Mr. Hope then read a short paper on the arms of Nottingham and Colchester. The simple difference between the two is that the cross raguly is at Colchester argent and at Nottingham vert. After many suggestions, it could only be assumed that the similarity was a mere coincidence.

Five-Fri Gossy.

THE Royal Water-Colour Society, which closed on Saturday, July 27th, has done well this year in the matter of sales. Nearly 40 per cent. of its drawings were sold. Two years ago there was great consternation over the fact that at the summer exhibition a whole month passed without a single sale. Such an untoward state of things can hardly have occurred this year.

At the close of the season Messrs. Agnew are exhibiting at their galleries in Bond Street a picture by the elder Herring of a white horse being shod in a farrier's shop. The subject reminds one strongly of one or two of Landseer's more popular works, but when one looks into the painting, it does seem odd that Landseer was a member of the Academy and Herring was not.

At the galleries of Messrs. A. Tooth in the Haymarket are to be seen seven oil pictures by the American artist Mr. H. W. Ranger. This is the first time his pictures have been seen in England. They cannot fail to make an impression on serious landscape painters. He belongs to the Romantic school. This influence is perhaps a little too evident in Nos. 1 and 3. It is less so in Nos. 4 and 6, which are achievements of a very high order. To few people ought these seven pictures to be more interesting than to the six landscape painters who annually hold their show in January in Piccadilly.

CLOSELY associated with the works of Mr. Ranger in America are those of Mr. Paul Dougherty, with which we hope Londoners will soon also have an opportunity of becoming acquainted.

THE Annual Report of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery has just been published. The price is 2*d.*

ON Wednesday last Messrs. Foster sold for 112 guineas a portrait of John Stewart, Esq., of Garth, by Sir H. Raeburn. It was formerly at Garth Castle, Perthshire.

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MR. ELLIOT STOCK has sent us a handsome facsimile of the Alfred Jewel, which is a capital reproduction of the original. We are more than ever convinced that such a delicate piece of workmanship was never intended for a fighting helm.

The numerous Roman remains, some of them of great value and high antiquity, which have been found in Vienna at various times, are at last to have a museum of their own. It is hoped that this Museum Vindobonense may be opened in September.

A SWISS lady, Luise Paschona, of Lausanne, has obtained the highest distinction of the Ecole du Louvre, its honorary diploma, for a work on the painter Martin Schöngauer, his life and works, and his influence upon the arts in Switzerland. The author has cited several hitherto unknown documents, and produced an important contribution to German art history.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—Opera: 'Roméo et Juliette.'

THE opera season closed at Covent Garden on Monday evening with 'Roméo et Juliette,' Madame Melba and M. Salignac impersonating the principal characters. Already there are rumours of what is to take place next year, and in view of the festivities in connexion with the Coronation special attractions will no doubt be offered. The house is to open earlier, and it is said with a Wagner series. It is scarcely to be expected that novelties will form a special feature of the season, but why should not the Coronation year be marked by special performances of some of the masterpieces of classical opera? 'Faust' and 'Carmen' certainly draw the public, but although in this popularity the music of both operas has a part, the main attraction, if we mistake not, is the particular impersonator of the Marguerite or the Carmen, and in past seasons these rôles have been assumed for the most part by artists of great distinction. And in like manner 'Orphée,' or 'Don Giovanni,' or 'Fidelio,' with special interpreters, might prove formidable rivals to the modern works named; the greatness of the music makes ample amends for much that seems to us uncomfortable or inconsistent in form.

The season just brought to a close will be chiefly remembered for the fine performances in which Madame Melba, Fräulein Ternina, and Madame Calvé took principal parts. There were two novelties: Prof. Stanford's 'Much Ado about Nothing' and Lalo's 'Le Roi d'Ys,' both of them works of clever composers, though neither of them likely to form part of the regular *répertoire* of Covent Garden. And yet both served a good purpose. A work in English at Covent Garden is of rare occurrence; hence the interest and importance of the production of 'Much Ado about Nothing.' The actual merit of the work has probably been overrated in certain quarters, underrated in others; yet, quite apart from this, the fact that it was given may encourage other native composers. Without some chance, however faint, of their operas being produced, there is nothing to stimulate them to work of this kind beyond the vague desire which fills almost every composer's breast to win distinction in one of the most difficult branches of

musical art. But for the opportunity afforded him of producing his work when ready, Gluck, Mozart, or Beethoven might never have written great operas. While encouraging native art, we ought to take interest in what is done abroad; hence the selection of 'Le Roi d'Ys' is to be commended; it was a work which had achieved honour even in its composer's own country, and therefore deserved a hearing.

With regard to the stage management under the direction of M. André Messager, signs of improvement in various ways have not been wanting, but there is still much to be done. With a new man and new machinery everything cannot be set right in one season. What, however, we want, and ought to see, is a steady advance towards perfection, and not, as has been the case during the past season, fitful efforts—one thing attended to, another left.

The Grand Opera Syndicate has splendid opportunities of satisfying the claims of high art, and with judgment and proper management the danger of pecuniary loss may be reduced to a minimum. Thanks are due to Mr. Neil Forsyth for his courtesy during the season; he was always to be found, and always ready to give information.

Musical Gossip.

ON the 18th of last month Madame Pauline Viardot-Garcia completed her eightieth year. This great artist, who in the forties and fifties celebrated triumphs in German, French, and Italian opera, has up to the present moment trained many pupils, and with what success is shown by the long list including the names Artôt, Pauline Lucca, Schröder-Hanfstengel, and Aglaja Orgéni. She made her *début* as a singer in 1837, and on May 9th, 1839, appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre as Desdemona in Rossini's 'Otello.' She created the part of Fidès in Meyerbeer's 'Prophète' in 1849, and achieved a "triumph perhaps unique" in Gluck's 'Orphée' at Paris in 1859. Of this wonderful impersonation Chorley has given a detailed description in his 'Thirty Years' Recollections of the Opera.' Already in 1839, in connexion with the above-mentioned performance at Her Majesty's Theatre, he wrote at the end of a full notice "Long and bright be the career thus remarkably begun!" a wish amply fulfilled. Madame Garcia is the possessor of many valuable autographs, among which is the original score of Mozart's 'Don Giovanni.'

MISS IDA MANN was the Mignon at the first evening performance at the Globe Theatre by the students of the Royal Academy of Music, and not Miss Edith Hensler, as stated last week in our notice; the latter assumed the title *rôle* on the second evening.

Apropos of 'Mignon,' Herr Franz Kahn in the 'Goethe-Jahrbuch' for this year states that in Goethe's famous poem the lines usually printed

Dahin! dahin

Möcht ich mit Dir, o mein Geliebter, ziehn, ought, according to the two existing autograph copies of the poem, to read thus:—

Dahin! dahin

Möcht ich mit Dir, o mein Gebieter, ziehn.

"Gebieter," considering the nature of Mignon and her position towards Wilhelm, is by far the more appropriate term. It is strange that the word "Geliebter" should never, so far as we are aware, have excited comment.

HERR EUGEN D'ALBERT's new three-act opera 'Der Improvisor,' the libretto after the novel of that name, will be produced at Berlin at the commencement of next season; and on the same evening Herr Strauss's one-act 'Feuersnoth' will also be given for the first time.

HERR JAN KUBELIK leaves England in November for a long tour of sixty concerts in the United States. Before his departure he will give a recital at Queen's Hall on November 19th, and another at the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, on the following day. On his return from America Kubelik will play at the London Philharmonic Society on May 15th, 1902.

HERR WILHELM BACKHAUS, who made a favourable appearance at St. James's Hall last June, has been engaged to play at several of the Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall, and at one of Mr. Newman's Symphony Concerts.

THE late John Farmer was a hard-working, useful musician. From 1862 to 1885 he was organist and music master at Harrow. In 1885 he became organist at Balliol College, Oxford. His oratorio for children 'Christ and His Soldiers' was known far and wide. He published various books of songs and hymns. He was born at Nottingham in 1835.

At the forthcoming Gloucester Festival Dr. G. R. Sinclair will be the organist at the morning, Mr. I. A. Atkins at the evening performances.

IN reference to the recently discovered score of Purcell's 'Fairy Queen,' we mentioned in the *Athenæum* of May 25th that it may have been put into the hands of Dr. Pepusch, connected with Drury Lane Theatre from about the year 1700, with a view to arranging for a fresh production of the work. Hawkins, indeed, who states that he was retained as a performer, adds, "It is probable that he assisted in fitting the operas for the stage that were performed there." This hypothesis seems strengthened by an advertisement in the *Daily Courant* of January 29th, 1703, which has just come under our notice:—

"At the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, on Monday next being the First day of February, will be performed an Extraordinary Consort of Musick by the best Masters, part of which will be one intire Act of the Opera call'd, *The Fairy Queen*, compos'd by the late Mr. Henry Purcell, wherein Mr. Leaveridge, Mr. Laroon, Mr. Hughes, Mrs. Lindsey and Mrs. Campion perform the chief parts."

"Several Entertainments of Dancing by the Famous Monsieur De Ruell lately arriv'd from the Opera at Paris" were also announced, besides "the best Scenes of the Comedy call'd *Marriage A-la-Mode*, made into two Acts." Lighting upon this, we were prompted to examine the other musical advertisements for that year, and one on December 31st announced that "for the Entertainment of several Foreigners" there would be a performance at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane of the comedy 'The Emperor of the Moon,' followed as usual by singing and dancing entertainments, and ending with Purcell excerpts, "An Additional Grotesque Scene, and the Grand Machine, both taken out of the Opera of 'Dioclesian.'" With regard to the 'Fairy Queen' "intire Act," performed, as we learn from Genest, as "a concert," it would be curious to know whether the reward offered for the score of the opera, or a proportional amount for any of the acts, was ever claimed.

'DER FLIEGENDE HOLLÄNDER' was performed at Bayreuth on the 22nd of July, the first day of the Festival, in one act. Wagner repeatedly stated that it was his original intention that it should be thus given, yet he never made any attempt to carry it out, not even when he conducted the work at Zurich in 1852. Dr. Otto Lessmann devotes a whole article to the subject in the last number of the *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung*. He doubts whether the change as made at Bayreuth is an improvement. The immediate transition from the farewell scene between Daland and the Dutchman, when each goes on board his own ship, to the maidens' spinning scene he finds too violent. On the other hand, he approves of the welding

together of the second and third acts. With regard to the first and second acts, we do not know exactly how the join was made at Bayreuth. If the Introduction to Act II., of both retrospective and prospective character, was really played, then surely there was fitting transition. The writer has another and more practical objection to the performance without break—which lasted, it appears, two hours and a half—on account of the strain on the audience. Some, he admits, may be strong enough to bear such strain, but only a few. Dr. Lessmann suggests, and not unreasonably, that if a change be made at all, the first act should be played as a "Vorspiel," and the "dramatic ballad"—a title which Wagner first proposed to give to the work—as worked out in the second and third acts, without break.

In the *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of July 26th—August 2nd, which number, by the way, devotes much space to Wagner and the Festspielhaus at Bayreuth, where the twenty-fifth anniversary of the production of the 'Ring' is now being celebrated, Prof. Hermann Ritter, inventor of the tenor violin named *viola alta*, describes a visit which he paid to Wagner at Bayreuth in 1876 to show him the new instrument. Ritter spoke enthusiastically of Prof. Nohl, his teacher at Heidelberg, who lectured to the students of the university on the art-ideals of Wagner. The master, however, grew angry, and replied:—

"That is just what I dislike; by that means he does more harm than good. What I want is a public which does not assume a critical attitude; in fact, I like best people who do not even know that we write music on a staff of five lines."

And here is another *bon mot* of the master's. When Prof. Ritter, who had been playing in the orchestra, was taking leave of Wagner after the festival of 1876, the latter said to him:—

"I would willingly give you recommendations, but they would be of little use to you, for the music popes, one of whom is to be found in every town, dislike me, and nothing would please them better than to see me and Liezt shut up in a lunatic asylum."

DRAMA

THE SECOND FOLIO SHAKESPEARE.

Spinney Oak, Addlestone, July 24th, 1901.

MR. BENICE-JONES will find the collation of the second edition of Shakespeare in Lowndes, p. 2256, col. 2, in which all his errors of pagination and many more are pointed out.

My copy—"printed by Tho. Cotes, for John Smethwicke, and are to be sold at his shop in Saint Dunstons Church-yard, 1632"—differs only from this collation in p. 164 (Part III. 'Henry VI.') being correct, instead of 194 as given by Lowndes. I should be glad to know how this is in other copies.

EDWARD HARTLEY.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE slackest period of the theatrical season has now been reached, and no fewer than sixteen theatres are closed. These consist of Drury Lane, Her Majesty's, the Haymarket, the Lyceum, the Princess's, the St. James's, the Royalty, the Criterion, the Comedy, Terry's, the Garrick, Wyndham's, the Duke of York's, the Apollo, the Imperial, and the rechristened Adelphi.

WHEN the Century Theatre opens next month with 'The Whirl of the Town' Miss Madge Lessing will play the Mermaid, a part in which she has obtained recognition in New York. The cast is all but exclusively American.

THE *Eva* announces that 'Captain Jinks,' by Mr. Clyde Fitch, which has been successful in America, is to be produced for copyright purposes

at the Lyceum, and that Miss Ethel Barrymore, an actress who has played a season or two in London, is coming over to superintend rehearsals.

MR. HERBERT WARING will open his season at the Imperial on the 21st inst. with 'A Man of his Word,' by Mr. Boyle Lawrence. His company will comprise, in addition to himself, Mrs. Raleigh, Miss Hilda Hanbury, Mr. H. B. Irving, Mr. Sam Sothorn, Mr. Ben Webster, Mr. Arthur Hare, and Mr. G. R. Foss.

THE new comedy written by Mr. Compton for Messrs. Wyndham and Bouchier is in four acts. The cast will comprise Mr. and Mrs. Bouchier, Miss Compton, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. Ernest Hendrie, and Mr. Arthur Williams.

MR. MAURICE HEWLETT is said to be writing for Madame Bernhardt a play on the subject of Mary, Queen of Scots.

AT the Court Theatre on Monday a short season was begun by Mr. C. W. Somerset with 'The Sorrows of Satan,' in which he was Prince Lucio and Miss Grace Warner the heroine. The play, which is in four acts, is founded partly on Miss Corelli's novel and partly on Sala's 'Margaret Forster.'

'H.M.S. IRRESPONSIBLE' was transferred on Monday from the Strand to the Globe Theatre.

'THE TALK OF THE TOWN,' by Eille Norwood, given at Terry's Theatre under the title of 'The Noble Art,' will on the 10th be revived at the Strand, with Mr. Arthur Williams in the principal part, and with the author, Mr. Blakiston, and Mr. Julian Cross in the cast.

MR. FORBES ROBERTSON'S travelling repertory includes 'Hamlet,' 'Othello,' 'For the Crown,' and 'The Sacrament of Judas,' Mr. Robertson promises also a new play by Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley.

IN the autumnal novelty at Drury Lane, which is by Mr. Cecil Raleigh, Messrs. Charles Allen, C. M. Lowne, Howard Russell, and Farren Soutar will take part. Mr. Raleigh will supply a four-act drama to the Imperial, to be given next Easter. In this are parts specially designed for Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Raleigh. 'A Woman's Tragedy' is likely to be the title.

DR. SKRAUP, who has for some time been manager of the Zurich Stadttheater, has removed to Stuttgart. Before leaving Zurich he was presented with a sum of 5,000 francs by the administrative council of the theatre, who, in the farewell address which accompanied the present, expressed their regret at his departure and thanked him for "his great services in the elevation of the Zurich Theatre."

'AFTER ALL' is, it is said, to be the title of the adaptation of 'Eugene Aram' by the Rev. Freeman Wills and the Rev. Frank Langbridge, which is to be produced by Mr. Martin Harvey.

THERE is a prospect of the American farce 'Are You a Mason?' being given at the Apollo Theatre on the 17th inst.

THE cast of 'A Royal Rival,' the adaptation of 'Don Cesar de Bazan' with which Mr. Lewis Waller will reopen the Duke of York's on the 24th, includes Mr. Lewis Waller as Don Cesar, Miss Haidée Wright as Pedro, and Miss Lily Hanbury as Marita.

SEPTEMBER 5TH is fixed for the production at the Court of Mr. Ogilvie's new play, the title first chosen for which will, in consequence of its having previously been used, have to be changed. Miss Ellis Jeffreys and Mr. Herbert Standing have been engaged for its performance.

LAST Tuesday at Dalston a copyright performance was given of 'Aphrodite against Artemis,' a tragedy in verse by Mr. T. Sturge Moore, which follows somewhat outspokenly the 'Hippolytus' of Euripides.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. S.—E. S.—C. L. G.—G. C. G.—received.
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E. H.—Thanks; will forward.

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